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"Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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## Bellefonte Republican.

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### EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE New York World's Fair project is badly in need of a boom. It doesn't "fare" very well.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has a pretty solid party at his back if the Republican papers are any test.

THE country obstinately refuses to get into a perspiration over the situation at Washington.

THE next addition to the Cabinet should be a Secretary in charge of the office-seekers' Department.

IF it hadn't been for this extra session of the Senate, the world would have never known what an innocent, guileless thing the Democratic party is.

MOST of the office-seekers at Washington had better follow the example of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Doerheimer's father, and "go home and keep a hotel like damn."

THERE will be three State elections this week. Michigan and Wisconsin will each elect Supreme Court Justices, and Rhode Island will choose a full list of officers. In the prevailing indifference to politics the vote will undoubtedly be small in each State.

THIS prolonged Senate debate is slightly entertaining, and in a partisan sense, it is a good thing for the Republican party. Free speech from Southern statesmen is always a Democratic misfortune. But granting this, has not the war of words gone on long enough? The Senate was not convened in extra session for this purpose, but to attend to the public business.

MESSRS. Hill, Lamar, Butler, Hampton and Jones agree in denying that there was ever known in the South such a thing as a bulldozer, a tissue-ballot, a stuffed ballot box, a rifle club, a Mississippi plan, a political murder, or a Klu-Klux Klan. Why stop there? Why not go on and deny that here ever was a Rebellion? Ben Hill should deny boldly and at once that the South ever seceded, and denounce Carlyle as a "wicked, graceless and godless slanderer" for saying that there was once in this country a "beautiful nigger agony." While you are about it, gentle Brigadiers, make a clean job of this denying business.

By this time we may fairly suppose that everybody in the Senate who had anything to say on the question of electing new officers for that body has said it. At all events the discussion has wandered far off from the real issue, and is ranging widely over the whole field of national politics, past, present, and future. Meanwhile the business for which the session was called is totally neglected. No doubt Messrs. Gorham and Riddleberger are eager to get possession of the offices for which the Republican caucus has designated at as early a moment as possible; but the general public feels no great anxiety on their account, and does not understand why they should not wait in the lobby a few days until the executive business now piled up on the Senate table is disposed of. They and their friends who are waiting for the subordinate offices might call it backing down for the Republican Senators to postpone their cases for a short time, but the country takes a different view. The issue of the right of the majority to elect the officers of the body is just as squarely made now as it will be after a fortnight more of profitless debate, and Mahone has had the opportunity, which the Republicans were in duty bound to secure for him, to defend himself against the attacks of the Democrats. Now let the business of the session proceed, and let the contest over the offices be resumed when there is nothing more pressing on hand.—N. Y. Tribune.

### The Poll Tax Corruption.

To most observers and thinkers, certainly to all students of political science, it has long been apparent that our poll tax system has been the primary cause that has led up to much of the corruption that exists in our politics and at the polls. The indifferent voter who first found excuse for not coming to the polls in "that he could not afford to pay the poll tax," learned, when the county committee would do so much in his behalf, that there was "money in his voting," and from year to year his demands have increased, whilst the knaves of that class not unfrequently had, and still have, the temerity to secure their taxes paid by one political party, and for a money consideration, vote the opposition ticket.

Thousands upon thousands quite able to pay their poll taxes caught the spirit of these demands, until the payment of money to secure the discharge of those political duties, which the framers of our political institutions facied could scarce be hindered, has resulted in wide spread corruption, and has brought discredit upon our politics—as we use the term—and much of personal abuse and crimination upon all who have the hardihood to engage in politics, no matter how pure and virtuous they may be.

It is now too late to hope to correct the evil by a simple repeal of an insignificant poll tax. Such a course would not compel men to the discharge of the most important political duty imposed upon them for the preservation and promotion of the Republic.

We submit, for the consideration of statesmen, the rough draft of a law which we think would remedy much of the evil complained of, a law that would certainly relieve those who do attend to their political duties, and which would relieve the cost of elections to those who annually contribute large sums of money, who know not for what, and which would, we think, bring up the standard and respect for politics by compelling the attendance of a large class who ever neglect their political duties but who are most conspicuous in denouncing politicians and in decrying politics as not respectable.

In brief, we state the form of a bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* Sec. 1. There shall annually be levied upon all male citizens, over twenty-one years of age, a poll-tax of two dollars and fifty cents, in addition to the poll tax prescribed by the constitution, for the support of the Commonwealth, collectable as other taxes are.

Sec. 2. The board of election officers, of each district, shall grant, at the time of voting, to each voter, who shall have voted at a general election in their district, a certificate that he has so voted; the same being delivered to the collector of State taxes shall be accepted, and returned to the county commissioners as a full discharge for the poll tax levied for that year upon the individual named in the certificate.

Sec. 3. The tax collector authorized to collect said poll tax is hereby authorized and empowered to grant to all persons who were unable to vote at the general election for the year, by reason, either of extreme age, feebleness, illness, or unavoidable absence from the county, and to the unqualified voter, upon the oath or affirmation of the person against whom said poll tax is assessed, and of one other reputable citizen, a certificate of the fact, which certificate the collector shall return to the county commissioners as a full discharge of the poll tax, for the year. And any wilful or fraudulent issue or return of excuse certificates, by any tax collector, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions, such tax collector shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. In cities and districts where tax collectors are not employed, the Judge, or either of the inspectors, of each election precinct—before whom voters may appear in person or by proxy—are hereby authorized and empowered to grant excuse certificates, for the purpose and to the end set forth in section 3d of this act; and any refusal to do so, or any misuse of powers

herein granted shall be deemed a misdemeanor and the same shall be punishable as set forth in section 3d of this act.

Sec. 5. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

It may be alleged that this is in one sense compulsory voting. So, too, is the duty of serving upon juries, and that of military duty to the State, while for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and of our institutions, that of voting is the most important.

### Mormon Polygamy.

The Philadelphia Press of Saturday contains the following excellent editorial concerning the alarming spread of polygamy, and the probable course of President Garfield towards suppressing it:

The decisive tone of President Garfield's inaugural on the subject of polygamy has raised a not unreasonable hope that his Administration may be distinguished by its suppression within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Mormons have hitherto mocked the authority of Congress and defied the moral sentiment of the country with perfect impunity. That they have been able to do so is owing simply to the fact that the subject has never been approached by Congress with any degree of energy or with a settled purpose to wipe out polygamy in our Western country at once and forever. The impossibility of getting a Mormon Grand Jury to indict or a Mormon petty jury to convict for the crime of polygamy makes the present laws on that subject a dead letter in the very places where they intended chiefly to apply.

Mormonism is not an evil that will die out of itself. It is, on the contrary, growing at a rate which if unchecked, will make it at no distant day an extremely difficult matter to deal with. No Church proselytizes with more zeal and few with greater success than do the Mormons. A steady stream of converts comes to them, years after year, from Europe. Missionaries of their creed are active in the smaller towns of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Mormonism is increasing and spreading in nearly all the Territories. It holds the balance of power in Idaho, where Governor Neil complains loudly of its encroachments. It already influences the politics of Colorado, and has fastened itself on Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming. The time was when it could have been easily and speedily suppressed. It is a much more embarrassing problem now, and the longer it is delayed the greater will be the difficulties to be overcome in erasing this foul blot upon our American civilization.

Mr. A. G. Campbell, who will contest Elder Cannon's right to sit in the House as Delegate from Utah, has in a letter to President Garfield, set out in a strong light the aggressive character of Mormonism. The revenues of the Church, which are absolutely at the disposal of the Mormon leaders, were last year \$1,000,000. Every Federal official who has dared to go against the Church has been met with organized misrepresentations and calumny. Elder Cannon recently boasted that he had the scalp of every Governor of Utah who ever opposed him hanging to his belt except Governor Murray's, and he was going for that. The power wielded by the Mormon leaders is almost despotic and entirely irresponsible. A Territorial Governor, however well disposed, can do little towards the suppression of polygamy unless effectively supported by the National Government.

Though the present laws are ineffective, Congress has full power in the premises. The Territories are not organized under the Constitution and in making laws for their government Congress exercises the plenary powers of Federal and State Governments combined. It is even claimed that the authority of Congress over the Territories is absolute, and that it can therefore provide for the suppression of polygamy without

the intervention of juries. Granting, however, that the right of a trial by jury is guaranteed to residents of the Territories as well as States, Congress still has power to provide for a change of venue in each case to an anti-polygamous community or to all adherents of the Mormon Church disqualified for jury duty in trials for polygamy. Armed with adequate authority, there is little question but that President Garfield will fully justify the expectation raised by his inaugural and stamp out polygamy, even if it shall demand the vigorous use of heroic and somewhat unusual methods.

### WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, '81.

There are a number of conflicting rumors afloat touching the attitude of Attorney General MacVeagh towards the nomination of Wm. E. Chandler to be Solicitor General. One was that at Chandler's own request the nomination was to be withdrawn. Another was that Chandler protested against withdrawing his name until the Senate had disposed of the nomination. It appears that Wm. Chandler was promised the Solicitor Generalship before Mr. MacVeagh's name was decided upon as Attorney General, and hence his friends say that was not intended as an offence to the Attorney General, as has been stated in some quarters. Though at first, Mr. MacVeagh protested emphatically, he will not now make further opposition until the Senate takes action. If Mr. Chandler is rejected, and it will take only one Republican vote to do it, of course the whole matter drops. On his part Mr. Chandler says he did not seek the office, and that he does not see fit to request a withdrawal of his name because of that fact. But that if the Senate confirms him it will be vindication enough, and he can then decline the office, as his relations with the Attorney, not at all pleasant, would then be intimate. The upshot of the matter is that, if Chandler comes in MacVeagh goes out.

The Democrats still continue the filibustering began over a week ago to prevent the Republicans from electing the Senate officers and as usual they are receiving a sound drubbing from the Republicans.

Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Upton, of the Treasury, visited New York last week. Their visit was for the purpose of conferring with bankers and other gentlemen in that city on financial questions generally, with a view to ascertaining the most advisable policy to be pursued by the government relative to the maturing United States bonds. The Secretary will announce the policy to be pursued soon. In the matter of the nomination of Judge Robertson to be collector of the port of New York, and over which Senator Conkling is preparing to make resistance in the Senate, the understanding is that, the President has no intention of withdrawing the nomination, and the New York Senators have no intention of yielding and allowing the nomination to be confirmed. It so happens that the dead-lock now in the Senate is favorable to those who oppose the confirmation. It has afforded time to get up sentiments in favor of defeating the confirmation. It is not to be doubted that Senator Conkling is to-day in a better position to oppose the nomination than he was when it first went in. The talk is that the nomination of Wm. E. Chandler is to be used for the purposes of trade to get votes against Robertson. A great many Democrats are exceedingly anxious to reject Chandler, and with a few Republican votes cast against him he certainly will be defeated. The quick nunes say these votes will be forthcoming if there can be a reciprocal arrangement made whereby Robertson shall be rejected.

PHIL.

THE soaring eloquence of the gifted Southern Senators would have more effect did it not fly so far above well-established facts.

### The Geneva Award.

The 46th Congress is regarded by many as displaying inexcusable lack of both efficiency and sense of justice in not providing for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award fund.

A short explanation may serve to correct misapprehensions.

About one-half the amount received from England remains undistributed. It was awarded September 14, 1872; was paid September 9, 1873. The amount was not sufficient to pay all who claimed indemnity from it. Difficult questions arose as to which classes of claimants should have preference.

The amount of the award was about the aggregate value of all the property destroyed by all the Confederate cruisers.

The most difficult questions to determine relate to cases where Insurance Companies had insured and paid for destroyed property.

Should the money which they paid for the property be returned to them, or should it be paid to those who paid to them the war premiums for insuring against the war risk?

It was apparent that the most immediate effect of the conduct of England was to cause very large amounts of premiums for the war insurance to be paid to Insurance Companies.

Later they were obliged to pay the owners for that part of the insured property which was destroyed by ocean warfare.

It was shown that the war premiums received were much more than the war losses paid by them—hence that England in creating the danger benefited Insurance Companies by opening to them a new field for speculation, which they, in hope of gain, chose to enter, and entering, realized their hopes.

Natural equity would seem to require that the money received from England as indemnity for her conduct should be paid to those who suffered loss by that conduct, and not to those who alone were benefited by it; but it is well established law, that where a vessel is insured against total loss, and paid for by insurer, he is entitled to the proceeds of any partial recovery from the wreck, having by subrogation all the legal rights of the owner.

Insurance Companies employed many of the ablest attorneys in the country, who labored to establish the theory that the United States government in obtaining the money acted as attorney for those of its citizens who had claims against England, and that the award created legal rights in favor of some of them, to which the law of subrogation applies; hence that the money must be paid to Insurance Companies, to the exclusion of thousands who have suffered loss through the conduct of England.

It was, however, shown that the Department of State had been very careful not to deprive Congress of the power to do equitable justice with the money.

When the Treaty of Washington was being made the English Commissioners were asked to allow the Geneva Tribunal, in case it found England any way in fault, to "award a gross sum to be paid to the United States in satisfaction of all the claims referred to it."

They at first refused, but it was urged upon them that the feeling of injury on the part of citizens of the United States would not be removed unless the treaty was so made that our government should be at liberty to give the damages awarded to the persons whom they might deem the actual sufferers, without regard to the decisions of the arbitrators at Geneva, and they at last consented.

Whereupon the counsel of the United States at Geneva were instructed to "secure if possible the reward of a sum in gross \* \* \* \* \* the government wishes to hold itself free to decide as to the rights and claims of insurers upon the termination of the case. If the value of the property captured or destroyed be recovered in the name of the government, the distribution of the amount recovered will be made by this government without commitment as to the mode of distribution."

Upon these facts being shown, both Senate and House rejected the theory of Insurance Companies, and enacted a law for the partial distribution of the fund, with the proviso that no claim should be paid to an Insurance Company, unless it shall show that the sum of its losses in respect to war risks exceeded the sum of its premiums or gains in respect to such risks.

The House passed a bill which would exhaust the whole fund in payment for actual loss.

The Senate only provided at that time for those claims in relation to

which there was no dispute, and which all agreed should be paid first.

The Senate plan was adopted in conference committee, and it was provided that the balance of the money "shall be and remain a fund from which Congress may hereafter authorize the payment of other claims thereon."

Insurance Companies have ever since made desperate efforts to secure the repeal of the law, which restricts them to net loss, or to keep the fund subject to their hopes by preventing its use to pay losses.

The House has, in the 43rd, 44th, and 45th Congresses, passed bills to pay the other losses so far as the fund shall prove sufficient, but always so late in the session that the friends of Insurance Companies could prevent action by the Senate.

In the 46th Congress they secured a report from the Senate Committee in their favor, and were very hopeful of a vote in the Senate to allow their claims; but it was rejected by just two votes to one.

They had, however, succeeded in delaying this vote so long that a bill to distribute the fund was postponed and goes over to the 47th Congress.

As the claims of Insurance Companies, which have been the only obstacle to the distribution, have now been rejected by the decisive votes in both House and Senate, it is reasonable to suppose that the 47th Congress will give them no further heed, but will dispose of the fund to pay losses.

SENATOR HOAR has a gift for telling an apt story, as General Butler has more than once discovered. When somebody in Boston asked the Senator if he had read the speeches at the Schurz banquet *The Advertiser* says he replied: "I have read them with gratification. We all of us have a kindly feeling toward Mr. Schurz, who has debated so well some of the great questions in issue before the country. It is natural that his friends should like to come to his side when he is in a scrape, although he may have got into it by his own fault. The substance of their speeches seems to be borrowed from that of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, when he came to the defence of Rob Roy in the town council of Glasgow. 'I tauld them I wad vindicate nae man's faults; but set apart what he had done again the law, and the misfortune o' some folk losing life by him, he was an honest man than stude on any o' their shanks.'"

### Collision on the Catawissa.

On Saturday morning a destructive railroad collision occurred just outside of Williamsport, where the Philadelphia and Erie track crosses the Catawissa, by which a train on the latter was run into by a switch engine and lumber car of the P. & E. and thrown from the track down a twenty-five foot embankment. The *Gazette & Bulletin* has the following particulars:

"The Catawissa accommodation, due here at 8:40 a. m., was crossing the P. and E. track, with three freight, an express, smoking and two passenger cars, between the canal and railroad bridge, when switch engine No. 1015, of the latter road, pushing a car of lumber from this side, struck the express car and knocked it and a freight car down the embankment, off the trestle work, about 25 feet, the cars carrying with them about 150 feet of the trestle belonging to the Catawissa road. The smoking car and passenger-coaches, fortunately, were not far enough ahead to meet the serious part of the collision, although the smoking car did receive some damage."

"The wrecked train was in charge of Conductor Frederick, and the switch engine in command of Engineer Reese Brower. The Catawissa train, it is said, had made its usual halt before coming to the crossing, and Engineer Wilkinson, supposing, from the signal of the flagman, the one to whom it was his duty to look for advice, started up again, supposing that all was right."

"It seems, according to statements given, that flagman, John Berigan, whose duty it was to have stopped the switch engine, did not see the Catawissa train, hence the collision."

"The most singular part of this accident was that no person received any serious injury. The express messenger on the Catawissa train, Mr. J. W. Doebler, had just left the car, and his escape was miraculous, as he would have been crushed out of existence if he had gone down with his car. Engineer Brower and his fireman, Wm. Allen, of the switch engine, jumped in time to save themselves, as their engine was thrown across the track, with the forward end down the embankment a few feet."



## Poetry.

## The Day is Done.

The day is done, and the darkness  
Falls from the wings of night,  
As a feather is wafted downward  
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights in the village  
Gleam through the rain and the mist,  
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,  
That my soul can not resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing  
That is not akin to pain,  
But resembles sorrow only,  
As the mist resembles rain.

Come, read to me some poem,  
Some simple and beautiful lay,  
That shall soothe this restless feeling,  
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,  
Not from the bard's sublime,  
Whose distant footsteps echo  
Through the corridors of time.

For the strains of martial music,  
Their mighty thoughts suggest  
Life's endless thought and endeavor,  
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humble poet,  
Whose songs gushed from his heart,  
As showers from the clouds of summer,  
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who through long days of labor,  
And night devoid of ease,  
Still heard his soul's music  
Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet  
The restless pulse of care,  
And come like the benediction  
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasured volume  
The poem of the choice,  
And lend to the rhyme of the poet  
The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music,  
And the cares that infest the day  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And as silently steal away.

## Our Story Teller.

## How Godfrey Horton Chose a Wife.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton, as he tilted back his chair, and put his feet upon the mantelpiece, "when is the wedding to be?"

"Whose wedding?"

"Miss Laura Somers, or Jennie, which is it?"

"I do not know, I am sure."

"Now don't be mysterious, Godfrey; you know you are a most constant visitor, and all our set are talking about the match. Don't pretend you have not selected one of the sisters."

"How do you know either one of them will have me?"

"Don't be absurd, old boy. You, young, handsome, talented, and with a large fortune, need not be over bashful! Come, be frank— which is the favorite sister?"

"Well, frankly, then Henry I cannot tell you. I have visited the family for several months, as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura is certainly the handsomest, with her flashing black eyes and queenly manner; but Jennie seems, although the younger, to be the more womanly and useful of the two. Yet I cannot be sure of that. My entrance is the signal of cordial welcome and smiles; and let me enter at what hour I will, they are always well dressed, and apparently disengaged. To be sure I always, in the mornings, have to wait some time before Laura is visible."

"Pop in unexpectedly, and notice the internal economy."

"How can I? A card at the door will put any lady on her guard, or even the notice of a gentleman visitor."

"Go there in disguise—as a washer-woman, for instance."

"Good! I will!"

"Will you go there as a washer-woman?" cried Clayton.

"Not exactly; but I will obtain admittance to a morning's privacy."

"Well, let me know the result."

Laura and Jennie Somers were the only children of a widower;

who although in moderate circumstances, moved in very fashionable society. At the period of my short sketch he was about to supply the lamented Mrs. Somers' place after nearly ten years mourning, and, although a kind, indulgent parent, had no objection to his daughters' marriage, and, indeed, had told them so. Laura, whose proud spirit resented the supremacy of a step-mother, had already selected Godfrey Horton as her future husband, and Jennie, who was younger and gentler in spirit, tried to conquer a carefully concealed performance for the same purpose. All his attentions were ascribed, by her, to a brotherly regard, though every act of kindness or courtesy touched her very heart.

It was the morning after a large ball, and the sisters were in the breakfast room together. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed negligently off her face, with the rough, tumbled braids of last evening's elaborate coiffure gathered loosely into a comb, wearing a soiled wrapper, torn stockings, and presenting rather an alarming contrast to the brilliant ball-room belle, was lounging on a sofa. Jennie, in a neat, morning dress, with a large gingham apron, little white collar, and hair smoothly brushed into a neat little knot, was washing the breakfast dishes.

"There is an old man at the door

with some artificial flowers," said the servant, opening the dining-room door; "will you see him?"

"No," said Jennie.

"Yes," cried Laura, "send him up."

The servant departed to obey the last order.

In a few minutes the old man came in. He was poorly clad, with a coarse blue cloak, which was much too large for him. His hair was white, and he wore a beard and moustache of the same snowy hue. Making a low bow, he placed the large basket he carried on the table, and opened it.

"I have a bunch of blue flowers here," he said, taking them from the basket, "that will just suit your golden hair, Miss," and he held them before Jennie.

"It is my sister who wished to look at your flowers," said Jennie, quietly.

"Yes, bring them here," was Laura's imperious command.

The old man's eyes followed Jennie, as she washed, wiped and put away the dishes, swept the room and dusted it, and then sat down by Laura, who was still looking over the basket.

"See, Jennie, this scarlet bunch. Will it not be lovely with a few dark leaves, to wear with my new silk?"

"But," whispered Jennie, "you can't afford it just now."

"Yes, I can. Father gave me some money yesterday."

"To pay that last dry goods bill," said Jennie.

"Well, I can have that carried to my private account."

"Oh, Laura! I hate to hear you talk of that private account. It seems so much like cheating father."

"Nonsense! It will stand till I am married, and then I can easily save it out of my housekeeping money."

"I should not wish to marry in debt," said Jennie.

The old peddler looked earnestly at the sisters.

"You had better take this blue bunch, Miss," he said to Jennie. "If it ain't convenient to pay for it now, I will call again."

"No, I shall not take them."

"They are very becoming, Miss— Look in the glass."

They were becoming, mixing with the glossy, golden hair, and setting off Jennie's dazzling complexion.

"I wish my hair was light," said Laura. I should like to wear blue. Godfrey Horton said last night that forget-me-nots were not his favorite flowers."

Jennie colored, and placing the bunch again in the basket, said: "Come, Laura, decide. You are keeping one waiting whose time probably, is valuable." Then passing a chair she added:

"I am tired, indeed."

"I will take the scarlet bunch, and those red camellias, and this white cluster," said Laura.

"But sister, you cannot afford it."

"Yes, I can, Godfrey Horton is rich." The old man bit his lips.

"Think," said Jennie, in a low tone "if you love him how much it will grieve him if he should discover this deceit."

"Nonsense! Well, I'll tell you how to remedy it. Lend me some money out of the housekeeping funds."

"So," thought the old man, "she is housekeeper. Miss Laura always gave me to understand that that was her post."

"Laura! Steal from father!"

"There, don't preach."

"Miss Jennie," said a servant entering at that moment, "the dinner has come."

Jennie left the room, and Laura still turned over the gay flowers, while the old man pointed out the various beauties, his eye in the mean time running over the disordered hair, shabby dress, and lazy position, whilst he mentally contrasted them with Jennie's neat attire.

"Not decided yet?" said Jennie, returning after a short absence.

"No. Come here."

"I can't! Father has sent home a calf's head, and I am afraid to trust it entirely to Margaret. I must superintend dinner, make a pudding and the parlor chairs are to be dusted, and there is my white mull to be finished."

"Before I would be the drudge you are!" said Laura.

"Drudge! nonsense! I have plenty of time left for enjoyment; and father cannot have a comfortable house, if some one does not superintend these things. When I marry you may do it," and she laughed merrily.

"As if I should not marry first!" said Laura. "There I have chosen all I want." "Shall I call again for the change?" said the peddler. "I shall be happy to put the Misses Somers on my list of customers."

"Yes, call again."

So the peddler took up his basket and walked home, threw aside his wig, beard and disguise, and wrote an offer of his hand and heart to Miss Virginia Somers, which was accepted.

Laura Somers has two sources of profound speculation: One is— "Why did Godfrey Horton propose to Jennie instead of me?" The other— "I wonder why that old man never called to be paid for his exquisite flowers?"

Most men keep on hand a large assortment of evils, while their stock of excellencies is ruinously low.

## Vaccination.

WHAT THE BEST FRENCH AUTHORITY HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

We give below the conclusions of Dr. Froussagraves, a celebrated French writer on smallpox, regarding vaccination:

1. Vaccination has preserved and still preserves an incalculable number of lives.

2. The number of blind and deaf has considerably diminished under the influence of vaccination.

3. Vaccination preserves human beauty.

4. The charges made against vaccination, when sifted down, are bound to have no foundation.

5. Vaccination does not cause enfeebled constitutions nor destroy the health.

6. It does not make typhoid fever more prevalent.

7. It does not increase the number of consumptives.

8. It does not transmit scrofula and skin diseases.

9. It is only dangerous in the hands of ignorant and incompetent practitioners.

10. The innocence of the practice is so marked that in many countries vaccination is obligatory.

11. Vaccination is not infallible.

12. Revaccination is necessary when the initial vaccination has left poor marks.

13. The fact of an interior variolous eruption does not dispense with a revaccination.

14. It is necessary to revaccinate at ten years, at twenty years and at forty years.

15. Beyond the age of forty it is not necessary to revaccinate the fourth time, only during periods of violent epidemics.

16. It is necessary to vaccinate as soon as possible.

17. Vaccination can be practiced at the date of birth.

18. Vaccinations can be practiced at all seasons.

19. The period of desistance should not prevent vaccination if the urgency of the case demands such a step.

20. No age is safe from variola, provided the subject be unvaccinated.

21. Vaccination and revaccination should only be performed by a physician.

22. Well-chosen vaccine matter exposes the subject to no transmissible disease.

23. Animal vaccine has no superiority over well-chosen humanized virus.

24. Well-chosen vaccine, from the cow or cow-pox, must be carefully gathered to make stock for human vaccination.

25. Living vaccine, inoculated from arm to arm, must always be preferred to vaccine in tubes and on quills.

26. All vaccine on points coming from an unknown source must be rejected.

27. It is necessary to place the value of vaccine in the following order: First—Spontaneous cow-pox vaccine. Second Human vaccine transmitted from arm to arm. Third—Human vaccine transplanted on heifers. Fourth—Recently preserved vaccine from a pure source.

28. It is prudent to make a certain number of incisions.

29. The impression of variola may be made until the fifth day of vaccination.

30. An infant is not enfeebled by vaccination.

31. Revaccinations recognize the same rules as vaccination.

32. Pregnancy and nursing are not impediments to vaccination.

33. It is altogether an advantage to vaccinate or revaccinate in times of epidemic.

## Items of Interest.

The total foreign trade of the United States is estimated at about \$1,656,000,000. This computation gives this country the second place among commercial nations, Great Britain standing first.

The population of Canada by emigration to the United States has diminished three per cent in one year.

A percent of loss much greater than ever sustained by the United States, even in the darkest days of war.

The consumption of cigarettes, as shown by tax returns, rose in the United States from 14,000,000 in 1870 to 408,000,000 in 1880. The medical faculty is pretty well agreed that cigarettes are more injurious to health than cigars.

A man who had never heard of a bicycle, went to Boston, and when he beheld a youth whirling along upon one of these vehicles, he broke out thus: "Golly, ain't that queer! Who'd ever 'spect to see a man riding a hoop skirt!"

DAIRY SCHOOLS IN DENMARK.—It may not be generally known that Danish dairymen stands the highest in the world—perhaps on account of their dairy schools, which are of the most effective character. They include a farm, cows and the best dairy appliances. The pupils are taught ocularly and practically. They are told what to do and how to do it in lectures, and then how to do it in the cow house and dairy. A certificate of graduation from a Danish dairy school carries with it a weight of evidence as to the capability of the bearer. In Ireland, where butter of the best quality used to be made, dairy schools are now being introduced. The reason of that is that Irish butter no longer stands first in the market. American creamery butter is displacing it from its former position, and schools are found necessary to make the dairymen and dairymaids more skillful.

If you should boast that you never told the truth perhaps you would do it at that very moment for the first time in your life.

## Local Small Talk.

—They have established a board of trade at Philipsburg.

—The Pennsylvania Knights Templar will meet in Scranton, May 31st.

—Paper is being shipped to San Francisco from Tyrone's new paper mill.

—It is said that John Wagner is engaged on the frame-work of a new snake story.

—A bill has passed the State Senate to compel school directors to attend County Institutes.

—Travel on the B. & E. V. is unusually heavy at present, particularly between Bellefonte and Tyrone.

—It's about time for "Gentle Annie" to get up and dust if she intends to make her appearance this spring.

—They are preparing to build a new Odd Fellows' hall at Renovo in place of the one lately destroyed by fire.

—It's about time for some enthusiastic chap to come forward and remark that he is about ready to pick his first crop of peas.

—If you have an almanac of the year 1859, and have the curiosity to examine it, you will find that the days of the week and month correspond exactly with those of the present year.

—We have received from Senator Cyrus T. Alexander a copy of "Small's Legislative Handbook" for 1881. The Senator has our thanks. This work is very valuable to us as a book of reference.

—A brass dollar heavily plated with silver is in circulation. It seemingly bears the stamp of the government, and is calculated to pass among thoughtless people. They say it is counterfeit.

—A communication signed "Citizen," in another column, should be read. If cows on the street are an annoyance, it is a poor way to correct the evil by giving encouragement to boys to maltreat dumb animals.

—Mr. Proctor is replacing old sets of the American Cyclopaedia with the new issue. Every intelligent man in Bellefonte or Centre county should have this work. To an inquiring mind it is as necessary as bread and meat.

—Engine No. 5, of the Snow Shoe road, ran off the track Thursday at the rear of the depot, traversing a distance of four or five rods on the ties. The running gear of the engine was slightly damaged, and the track considerably torn up.

—The contract has been awarded for a Scotch granite monument, mirror finish, fourteen feet high, to be placed over the last resting place of Col. Amos C. Noyes, at Westport, Clinton county. May his memory remain as enduring as the granite which marks the spot of his burial.

—Here is something that startles us: Counterfeit \$100 bills are in circulation. As long as counterfeiting was confined to bills of small denominations we didn't mind it, but this last come pretty near home. Just as like as not half of the \$100 bills we took in yesterday are counterfeit.

—The officers of the Philipsburg board of trade are: President, E. H. Underhill; vice president, J. B. Childs; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Lindsey; executive committee, J. N. Cassanova, W. P. Duncan, H. K. Grant. Thirty-one of the leading business men of the town have joined the organization.

—The new trestle at Morris' lime kiln, just below town, to replace the one destroyed by the late flood, is about completed. The work is under the superintendency of Fred Neese, Esq., who has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company for the last eighteen years, never having lost a single day through sickness or any other cause.

—Isaac Chambers, of Curwensville, who had been in the employ of the railway company on local freight between Osceola and Curwensville, while coupling cars in the Osceola yard one day last week, had his hand badly crushed. It was amputated at the wrist, but afterwards it was found necessary to amputate it a second time near the elbow.

—The Clinton Republican says that during the late rise in the river between five and six hundred rafts reached Lock Haven. Owing to the high winds that prevailed the rafts had great difficulty in passing below.

Prices generally ruled firm, some of the best timber bringing as high as eighteen cents. We quote prices as follows: Pine, 16 to 17 cents per foot; oak, 14 to 16; hemlock, 5 to 8.

—Dr. Thomas R. Hayes has staked out ground on which to build a new house on Linn street, opposite the residence of H. K. Hicks, Esq. The new house is to be of brick, and Morris Cowdrick has the contract for building. The work of excavating

the cellar will be commenced as soon as the weather permits. It will be a fine residence, and an ornament to the street. The doctor has lately purchased a large number of lots on east Linn street, and will no doubt fill them with good houses as fast as they can be sold. They will improve the street very much, and increase the value of all property in that section.

—We see by the Clinton Republican that our friend Kinsloe has got settled in his new quarters; also that he has added a book store to his business, and will have a book bindery department as soon as he can complete the arrangements. He also promises to start a daily as soon as there appears to be a demand in that city for a first-class daily paper.

—An entertainment, of a theatrical nature, will be given in Milesburg, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, on Monday and Tuesday nights, April 11th and 12th. The school house in that place will be converted into a theatre for the occasion. The Bieri brothers, whose musical abilities are well known, will take part in the entertainment.

—A Schuylkill county exchange propounds this pertinent question: "What good use can a long nose on a man's face be put to?" We don't know we can answer it satisfactorily, but it has occurred to us that the longer a man's snout is the further he will be able to jab it into other people's business. Some may think it snout-rage to talk so, but it's our way of thinking.

—While in Unionville, recently, we made a brief call of Mr. W. P. Fisher, the nursery man, and was shown as fine a looking flock of sheep as is to be found anywhere in the county. He has over eighty full grown animals, and between forty and fifty lambs, all in first rate condition. Besides being an extensive grower of fruit and shade trees, Mr. Fisher is one of the leading stock raisers in the county.

—The hostility of Democratic papers to educational institutions is almost universal. Even in our own county our Democratic contemporaries lose no good chance to speak of all our schools in a very disparaging way, and to recommend the meanest kind of economy in carrying them on. But a short time ago two of them recommended that our State College should be turned into an insane asylum. This fling at one of the best educational institutions in our State was prompted by this same hostile spirit. They cannot think that colleges are any help to the Democratic party, and we are not going to assert that they are; but we will say that every facility should be given to our people to educate their children, young men and maidens, within the confines of the State. If our schools and colleges are not all they might be, these croakers are to blame. If Democracy and ignorance go hand in hand, the sooner they perish together the better it will be for the good of the State. In speaking of the tendency of Democratic papers in this direction, the Lock Haven Republican quotes from them as follows, and then remarks:

"A united protest should go up from the people of Pennsylvania against the appropriation of a single penny for the support of the State Normal Schools until some clearer reasons are made known for such support than now appear."—Valley Spirit.

"The above paragraph is in keeping with others we see in our Democratic exchanges. The writers know that our Normal Schools have done and are still doing much good for the advancement of education, and the best and only way to increase their usefulness will be to relieve them of their indebtedness. As State institutions the State must stand by them, and we are satisfied our Legislators will more cheerfully vote appropriations for the relief of Normal Schools than to penitentiaries wherein are imprisoned a majority whose crimes can be distinctly traced to ignorance and a want of common school education. In this and adjoining counties we have realized great benefits from our Normal School in the preparation of teachers fully qualified to take charge of our district schools, and a higher standard of education."

—The Middle Penitentiary.

The project of converting the middle penitentiary at Huntingdon into a reformatory institution is making considerable headway, and the prospect now is that the scheme will be put through. The Local News says:

"The commission appointed to inquire into the practicability of converting the middle penitentiary building into a reformatory institution was organized on Thursday morning by the selection of Senator Stewart, of Franklin county, as chairman, and Representative Campbell, of Allegheny county, as secretary. The commission will leave on Wednesday morning next (to-day) for Elmira, to inquire into the workings of the reformatory institution at that place."

—A Word in Defence of Cows.

Mr. Editor.—With your permission I will use a little of the valuable space in your paper to speak a word in behalf of the cows of this town; and in doing so I also desire to sound a note of warning to a number of malicious boys who treat said dumb creatures as if they had no rights, and much less any feelings, which these heartless bipeds are bound to respect.

I am well aware that a strong prejudice against the appearance of cows upon our streets exists among a certain class (which class is always ready to discriminate in favor of dogs), so that it would seem needless to attempt to change so-called public opinion on this point, but the various abuses to which these useful animals are subjected is an evil which demands the earnest attention of the better class of our citizens.

Any one who will take the trouble to walk out on the suburban streets and commons, whither the cows of the town generally resort during the day, will hardly fail to find a number of boys, who, having called to their aid as many dogs, try to outvie each other in driving the cows about from place to place, at the same time pelting the latter with stones and clubs until the poor creatures are almost exhausted, and return to their respective stables in the evening comparatively useless, so far as the purpose for which they are kept by their owners is concerned.

If this were all, perhaps out of respect to the tastes of that class of people above referred to, who "dislike cows on the streets," and whose false prejudice has doubtless done much to lead these boys into this habit, we might not feel compelled to say anything on the subject, but the writer hereof knows of several instances within the last several months in which no less than three different cows have actually received severe cuts from sharp knives in the hands of said boys. The wounds in each instance were not only painful, but of such a character as to render the animals temporarily, if not permanently, useless.

It is not necessary to enter further into details on this subject; but the above are facts, humbly submitted, with the hope that they may call forth the condemnation of all right-thinking people, and give rise to measures which will in the future bring like offenders to justice, and so prevent a continuance of this brutal practice.

A CITIZEN.

How to Cure a Cold.

A medical journal tells of how one man was cured of a cold: "He had boiled a little wormwood and horehound together and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms and still another on his back. Under the advice of an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard plaster instead. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. The next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil and gave him a dose of it in a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into a tea and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, gave him two pills of her own make, about the size of a walnut and of similar shape, and two teaspoonfuls of home made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum, at the suggestion of an old sea captain visiting in the next house, and afterwards steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of his neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burned on a shovel in his room. He is now cured and full of gratitude."

—Neighboring towns are beginning to talk about beautifying their public parks this summer. Bellefonte once contained a green spot, which served the purpose of a miniature park, but the march of industry blotted it out, since which time when one feels an inclination to go out and listen to the whisperings of nature he is under the necessity of perambulating towards the fair grounds or—of going a fishing.

—One would think from the number of ads. of farms for sale, rent, etc., in the Centre county papers that the county would soon be depopulated.—Clearfield Times. On the contrary, there isn't an untenanted farm in the county, to our knowledge. There have been a large number of sales during the past year, but new buyers are not wanting. No, sir; Centre county is booming from border to border.







# Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance, \$2.00  
If not paid for within 6 months, 2.50  
If not paid for until expiration of year, 3.00  
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.  
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.  
Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.  
Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.  
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding four lines, this type, \$5.00 per annum.  
All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.  
All advertisements due after the first insertion.

## JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.  
We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.  
Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Polly Haskings Acquitted.

DELHI, N. Y., March 30.—Before eight o'clock this morning people were hurrying to the Court House to witness the Polly Haskings murder trial.

### THE DEFENCE.

At the opening of the court W. H. Johnson began the final argument in behalf of the defendant, and occupied over two hours in making an eloquent and forcible presentation of the prisoner's defence. He demonstrated the weakness in the prosecution when the ancient legal proposition, that "the accused must be proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt" was applied, and contended that not only had the people failed to prove the crime, but also to show any adequate motive on the part of the defendant, claiming that they had completely failed to establish any improper relations between the prisoner and Rogers, the young greenback politician. He also argued that it was clearly proven the dead husband had met death by his own hand, and that a sufficient motive on his part had been shown. He had forged twenty-five names to pension papers, and had added to this the crime of perjury in an affidavit, all of which was disputed by the people. He had repeatedly stated that he preferred death to State Prison.

### THE ARGUMENT OF THE PROSECUTION.

F. R. Gilbert presented the case of the people in a brilliant and effective speech of about two hours arguing that improper relations were fairly inferable from the facts proved, and that the family relations of the Haskings were unpleasant. He dwelt with special force upon the confession of the prisoner that her husband before he died had admitted to her that he had taken poison to escape arrest, and that she never divulged the fact nor sought means for his restoration.

### CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

Judge Macon's charge to the jury of a out an hour's length was a clear and able exposition of the legal features of the case and of the sacred duty the jury owed to the prisoner, the people and themselves to act fairly, yet manfully and courageously.

### NOT GUILTY.

At two o'clock the case was submitted, the sympathy of the vast crowd, and especially of the ladies, being strongly with the prisoner. At half-past three the jury returned the verdict. Their names were called by the clerk, who directed them to look upon the prisoner and the prisoner to look on the jury, and then asked them if they had agreed upon their verdict. The foreman replied that they had, and handed a slip of paper to the clerk. There was painful suspense for an instant while the clerk unfolded the paper. But when he read it and said, "You say that you find the prisoner not the bar not guilty," there was an outburst of applause from the people. The prisoner burst into tears and threw her arms around her little daughter sitting by her side and kissed her. Her counsel, Mr. Johnson, General Jacobs and Mr. Sewell shook her hand in congratulation, and her sister embraced her, while

the tears ran down their cheeks. Many of the audience were also weeping. It is the almost universal opinion that the verdict is right.

### Unprovoked Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—There has been a murder in New-town, apparently unprovoked, and most atrocious. One week ago H. W. Wright, a woodchopper, was assailed in a part of the town known as Sandy Hook by three young ruffians, who sought a pretext to quarrel with him. One of the ruffians asked him for tobacco. He said quietly he had none. All three set on him, knocked him down and abused him shamefully, no one interfering. About dark he was again assailed by one of the ruffians, and when he started to go to the woodchoppers' camp two others followed him. At about 10 o'clock Wright appeared at the house of Patrick Crow. The night was quite dark. He was sober, and although he bore bruises he had no serious injuries. On Thursday day last his remains were taken from the "Big Rubber" pond, which flows by Crow's house. One portion of the head the scalp was cut through to the bone. One the back of the head was a wound which alone would have caused death. The injuries were numerous.

### Across the Ocean in Seven Days.

LONDON, April 2.—A prospectus is issued of the Atlantic Express Steam Navigation Company, formed for the purpose of establishing an express line of steamers between Milford Haven and New York, by which it is anticipated the journey from London and the continent will be shortened by two days. The steamers will be specially constructed to convey between London and New York first-class passengers, mails and perishable cargoes within seven days. The capital is placed at £2,500,000, of which it is proposed to issue first £1,700,000 in shares of £20 each.

### General Grant's Journey.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 3, '81.—The steamship Whitney, upon which General Grant and party will sail for Vera Cruz, has not arrived, but is expected here to-night.

### From Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven.

No. 1, WEST DIVINITY HALL, YALE COLLEGE.

I value very highly Appleton's American Cyclopaedia. The method, and the literary and scientific execution of this truly American work, are such as to make it the best book of reference, for general use, that I am acquainted with. The scientific articles represent science not as it was fifteen years ago, but as it is to-day; the historical articles give us what these latter years have added to the world's history—the ancient by explorations and excavations, as well as to the modern by the progress of events. What is important to me, in my use of such a repository, I find in these volumes no editorial opinions, but facts—not arguments, but established results—not controversy nor commentary, but information.

### Boiler Explosion.

The boiler of passenger engine No. 148, of the Tyrone division of P. E. R., exploded Friday morning in Tyrone, just as the train was about to pull out for Clearfield. Several persons were severely injured, but none fatally. J. F. Williams, of Martha Furnace, and a man named Bolinger, of Tyrone, were among those hurt. The accident created considerable excitement, and greatly exaggerated reports in regard to the explosion were circulated in all directions.

Among the few makers of Pianos and Organs who are widely known in this country and whose instruments are held in high esteem the firm of Horace Waters & Co., of New York are foremost. In their advertisement in this issue they are making a special offer that will excite attention, and should be read by every one contemplating the purchase of a Piano or Organ. Horace Waters, has now been in business for thirty-five years and sold nearly fifty thousand Pianos and Organs, which stand to day in as many homes in every city and town of the United States, bearing testimony to their own excellent musical qualities and to his enterprise and business ability. The firm of which he is now the senior member stand very high in the commercial world, they are perfectly reliable and have established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

### From George Wm. Curtis, Editor of "Harper's Weekly."

Appleton's Cyclopaedia is unquestionably the best popular manual of general reference for an American.

—A correspondent wants to know what to do when a dog shows signs of hydrophobia. We should climb a tree. But if he had asked us what we should do if we had a bad cold or cough, we should say we would immediately buy a bottle of "Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot," the best and most pleasant cough remedy known.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Teas and coffees, pure and fresh, at Sechler's.

—Lyon & Co. are not to be undersold. Read their advertisement.

—This is the last month of the oyster season. "R" you aware of the fact?

—Spice, fresh and full of strength, at Sechler's. Best in the county for family use.

—According to the census Bedford county contains six Indians within her borders.

—Spring will soon be on hand, but the best cigars in these diggings are always on hand at Harry Green's.

—Peruse Lyon & Co's new advertisement, in this issue. Some rare offers in goods of every description are offered.

—Lyon & Co. have something important to say to the public in our advertising column. Read it carefully, it will pay you.

—Why suffer such unspeakable tortures? Rheumatism has been conquered, Kendall's Spavin Cure is the victor. Read their adv't 14 2-t

—Fine chewing tobacco, fine-cut and plug, at Sechler's. Like their groceries, these tobaccos are pure and free from mouth-poisoning substances.

—With the exception of those caught on Friday last but few trout have been taken from Spring creek. Cold weather interferes with the sport.

—A bang-up cigar I want to find; Harry Green keeps exactly that kind. Therefore there's the place to buy, and don't you forget it, they are immensely.

—The United States fish commissioners are introducing carp into the rivers and small streams of the country. Spring creek, the Bald Eagle and such big fish streams should not be neglected.

—Jesse Schreyer, Esq., of Lewisburg, arrived in town last evening on a visit to his brother, Mr. Allen Schreyer, of Thomas street, who has been confined to his home for some weeks by sickness.

—Mr. Washington Reese, one of the cheapside sports, contemplates a visit to his parents at Pottsville. The "Majah" no doubt is in earnest this time, and will doubtless have a pleasant trip.

—Bellefonte is not often visited by a representative of royalty, but it is possible that a little Zulu princess, the daughter of King Cetewayo, will pay us a visit during the summer. She is one of the attractions of Comp's show.

—The circus men are going right ahead with their programmes without any regard for the weather. Comp's show will tent in Harrisburg on the 11th, and we believe one is booked for Williamsport the latter part of the month.

—Last week was a busy one for the hotels. The patronage of the Bush, under its new management, has begun to increase already; the Brockenhoff is holding its own, and the Garman, the old reliable, is doing a thriving business, as usual.

—Mr. John C. Peters, of Unionville, and his brother George, who recently arrived here from Kansas, called on us yesterday. The latter owns a large tract of land in that State, but intends to make his home in Centre county in the future.

—Freight engine No. 98 ran off the track near the coal yard Monday, caused by the spreading of the rails. This is getting to be of frequent occurrence of late. The track from the rear of the depot to the car works is in a rickety condition, and the company would save time and expense by putting the same in proper condition.

—This being the season of the year for chimney-cleaning, Prof. William Pinkney, who has explored many a chimney, and never once lost his grip, offers his services to the community. He says the business just suits him, and guarantees to cure the worst case of chimney complaint at one trial. He furnishes his own swob and telescope, and takes all risks. Give the professor a call.

—In Bush House block there is a door; In that same door there is a store—Sechler's the man who stays there. There are groceries there fit for a king, And for cooking purposes just the thing—

—Read the advertisement of the New York Clothing House, in another column. This is a new establishment, the parties having but recently arrived here. They have had years of experience in the clothing business in the larger cities, and

propose to operate the largest clothing establishment in Centre county. The Grand opening to the public will be made on Saturday next at which time the public may expect to see a display such as has not been seen in this place in many a year. Don't forget the date of the opening, Saturday, April 9th, and don't forget to be present.

—The Cambria Iron Company lately presented to the people of Johnstown a building of magnificent finish and ample proportions to be used as a library and for lecture purposes. The library has been endowed in such a manner as to insure its success. New books, etc., are to be paid for out of the endowment fund. This is a liberal move well worthy of imitation. Most of the people of the town are employees of the company. We have no doubt the investment will pay, as it will make the working men more intelligent and contented with their lot.

—We have received a brief letter from Rev. W. O. Wright, of Milesburg, in regard to our notice announcing an entertainment to be given in that place for the benefit of the Presbyterian church. We stated that the entertainment would be of a "theatrical" nature, which term seems to be objectionable to the people of the church, and not without some cause. We quote from the letter, as showing the feeling entertained by our correspondent in regard to the matter: "The affair is simply what is known as an 'exhibition,' such as is frequently gotten up at the close of our common schools. Of course the word 'theatre' is objectionable. The affair is simply a volunteer proposal of some of our young lady and gentlemen friends, to raise a little money to assist us in repairing our parsonage, and we are anxious not to be misunderstood as to the nature of the entertainment, both on account of the good name of the Presbyterian church and our kind young lady and gentlemen friends."

—Archdeacon Kirby, of the Church of England (Sechler's the boy to sell pure goods,) who has been engaged in missionary work in the Hudson Bay Territory and Alaska for the past twenty-seven years (no shoddy goods at Sechler's) relates some interesting facts connected with his experience among the Indians. (Sechler's store is just crammed with good things. Stock your pantry.) When he first went to Alaska the traders warned him not to preach against (Sechler's coffee and teas are immense for purity and strength,) the medicine men and polygamy; but he disregarded their advice and (now is getting fat on Sechler's groceries—nothing like e'm for health,) attacked those evils boldly and with great success. He estimates that 1,400 natives of Alaska have accepted Christianity (and Sechler's groceries are accepted everywhere as being more than up to the standard,) and nine of them have become evangelists among their own people. The books read by these Indians (Say, have you looked into Sechler's lately? just go and feast your eyes on the good things displayed,) are printed in syllable characters, and the natives who apply themselves to the task easily learn to read and write in a month's time (go to Sechler's for anything in grocery line. Bargains.

## To the Citizens of Centre County.

At a regular meeting of the "Unionville Temperance Union," on Saturday evening, March 18, 1881, in the M. E. church, Unionville, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the association known as the "Unionville Temperance Union" requests the ministers of the Gospel of the various denominations in Centre county, to exert their influence among their christian brethren and others, so as to mould public opinion among their voting members and others against this abominable liquor traffic.

2d, That we request and implore you, as ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to aid and help those in their efforts to overthrow this gigantic evil, by forming societies in the districts where you preach the Word, among the voting members and others, in favor of anti-license candidates to be put in nomination at the county convention to be held in the M. E. church at Unionville on Thursday, June 9th, 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M.

3d, That you will see to and endeavor to send suitable delegates to said convention, to represent the citizens of your districts in the selection of two anti-license candidates for associate judge.

4th, That these resolutions be published in at least two of the county papers.

THOS. I. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Profit, \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."—N. E. Farmer, 14 2-t

—Ely's Cream Balm is the only Catarrh remedy of many I have tried which has acted as a cure. I have been troubled for over fifteen years; my head has been most of the time stopped and very much inflamed. It has opened my nostrils and reduced the inflammation. My eyes are improving, so that I can stand strong light, which I have not been able to do for years. NATHANIEL FOGLEY, with E. F. MONTZ, Merchant, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

—From Rev. Dr. Potter, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: APPLETON'S CYCLOPAEDIA is certainly a work of very rare merit. It is without a peer for the wants of the American scholar. It is the boon of the poor scholar, who, with it alone, has an extensive and reliable library.

I cordially concur in the above.

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of N. Y.

—Nova Scotia Plaster, pure article, at Duncan, Hale & Co's, at \$9.00 per ton. The virtues of this plaster have long been recognized by the farming community. Here is an opportunity to get the best and at bottom prices.

12-2t

—A full line of cretons and lace to match, at Guggenheimer & Co's.

13-2t

—For the largest, cheapest and best selections of carpets go to Guggenheimer & Co. It is the only place in the county where you find a full line of them. Don't buy elsewhere before examining their stock.

13-2t

—Ely's Cream Balm sells better than any other preparation for Catarrh, and gives better satisfaction. B. ARMSTRONG, Druggist, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

—My Son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

—I. Guggenheimer & Co. have the sole agency and exclusive sale of our justly celebrated men's and boys' Rochester clothing.

12-4t

SCHWARZ BROS. & Co.

—Spring woollens now ready. Early orders solicited. Money saved.

12-50t

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

## New Advertisements.

### ABANDONED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

BOLTON'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

The above property will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1881, By the Executors of the estate of the late Geo. J. Bolton. This Hotel is fitted up with rare elegance and taste, containing all the modern appliances for the convenience and comfort of guests, and is most eligibly located in the centre of the city and almost in the centre of its business.

It is built of brick, painted drab, is five stories high, has a frontage of 105 feet on Second Street—one of the choice streets in the city—and a depth of 131 feet, 3 inches along Strawberry avenue. Which affords a convenient passage way into the back part of the Hotel. The purchase of this property will obtain a perfect title thereto, clear of all incumbrances, and will secure an investment profitable and in all respects desirable. The fixtures and furniture of the Hotel will be offered for sale at the same time.

J. J. BOLTON, J. J. BOLTON, Executors of Geo. J. Bolton dec'd.

### AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

JOHN R. GOUGH'S brand new book, just published, entitled "SUNLIGHT and SHADOW" is the best chance ever offered to you. Its scenes are drawn from the bright and shady sides of real life, and portrayed as only

John R. Gough can portray them. For Pathos, Humor, and Intense Interest, it is without a peer. It is the "booming" book for Agents, and outsells all others up to 1, 2nd thousand in price. Agents wanted, men and women. Now is the time. See Exclusive Territory and Special Terms given. Send for Circulars. Address, A. B. WORTHINGTON & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Connecticut. 14-4t

### AGENTS WANTED QUICK TO take orders for the cheapest, most complete and accurate edition of

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

AND FULL HISTORY OF ITS REVISION. Now ready for Agents. Most desirable edition, low priced. Agents report immense success, orders to 50 orders per day. This is a rare chance. Particulars free. Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address HURBARD BROS., Box 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 14-4t

### BEATTY'S ORGANS 17 Stops, 5 Sets

Golden Tongue roads only

Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 14-4t

LETTING.—Proposals for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle creek, at Hostet's Crossing, in Boggs township, will be received by the County Commissioners until 12 o'clock M., April 15th, 1881. Specifications can be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ANDREW GREGG, } Commissioners.  
JACOB DUNKLE, }  
GEO. SWAR, }  
HENRY BECK, Clerk. 12-3t  
March 21st, 1881.

WILLIAM GRAUER has been admitted to an interest in our firm this day. The firm name will be the same as heretofore. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and make settlement of the same. S. & A. LOEBER.  
SIMON LOEBER, }  
ADOLPH LOEBER, }  
WILLIAM GRAUER, }  
Dated March 1, 1881.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of

administration having been in and out of the undersigned upon the estate of MARK G. WILLIAMS, deceased, late of Huston township, by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

D. S. KELLER, Adm'r.  
P. O., Bellefonte, Pa. 12-3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Jacob Kline, deceased the Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrators, among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Monday, April 15th, 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, in Bellefonte.

S. D. GRAY, Auditor. 12-3t

## New Advertisements.

# Lyon & Co's Store.

## OPENING

# SPRING GOODS

Novelties in Dress Percales.

Novelties in Plaided Dress Ginghams.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Black Cashmeres, Tamese and Henrietta Cloths.

PLAIN AND BROCADED

## Dress Goods

In All the New Shades.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture Chintzes, Cretones, Curtain Laces.

Vermicelli Laces, Vermicelli Nets, Vermicelli Ties.

## HOSIERY.

A Beautiful Silk Embroidered Hose, 16c. per pair.

The Finest Line of Stripe, Plain and Silk Clock Hose.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Gents' 1-2 Hose in Striped, Mixed, Plain and Silk Clocked.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

White Red Spreads, 50c.

Brocaded Dress Goods, in new shade, 8c.

Our 25c Mummy Cloth and Brocaded Worsted Dress Goods for 15c.

Brocaded Silk, 50c; that is a BIG BARGAIN—worth \$1.00.

Black Cashmere a yard wide, 25c.

Table Linens from 15c to \$1.00 per yard.

Towels from 5c to 50c apiece.

WE HAVE SOME

## Extra Bargains

Black and Colored Dress Silks,

From 50c up.

## Shoes!

Shoes!

Shoes!

The Cheapest and Best

IN THE COUNTY.

Ladies' every day Shoes from 95c up to \$2.00 per pair.

Ladies' Fine Lace Shoes from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per pair.

Ladies' Button Shoes from \$1.25 to \$4.75 per pair.

An immense stock of children's, Misses' and Boys' Shoes.

Ladies' Hats, Flowers and Millinery.

A BIG SPRING STOCK.

Wonderful Bargains

IN MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

We have one lot of child's pants at 50c. You ought to see them.

A good heavy-wear pair pants at \$1.15. That is a bargain, they are really worth \$1.75.

A good every day suit, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50.

A nobby spring suit, \$5.50, \$6.50, in Cassimer.

A good all-the-year-round suit for \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50.

A splendid all wool Cassimer suit \$10.00



## New Advertisements.

## The New York Clothing House

Announce to the people of Bellefonte and vicinity that they will open their new store, on

**ALLEGHENY STREET,**  
Opposite Brockerhoff House,

**Saturday, April 9th.**

We offer for sale the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock of

Mens' Boys' and Children's  
**CLOTHING,**

HATS, TRUNKS, and FURNISHING GOODS

Ever shown in Bellefonte. Our clothing is well made and is cut in the latest New York styles.

**IT IS ALL NEW.**

We are now ready for business. We know there is competition. We know the people demand

**BARGAINS**

And will not change their place of trading, unless there is a GREAT ADVANTAGE IN PRICE. We accept the situation and are prepared to satisfy all that no such

**FINE CLOTHING**

Was ever sold at such low prices. We guarantee satisfaction to the patrons of our enterprise. We have come to identify ourselves with the city of Bellefonte.

**WE HAVE COME TO STAY.**

We shall keep our assortment full in all departments, and rest our claims for patronage on our goods, our prices, and our system of doing business. The buyer will get the worth of his money of the

**New York Clothing House,**

**M. ASH, Proprietor.**

*Allegheny Street, Opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa.*

In consequence of our increased business, we were compelled to extend our facilities and have rented three large rooms in connection with our store, which we have filled with a large variety of new goods, and invite you to examine the bargains.

Call and examine our mackerel, as they are selling very fast, and prices are higher than when we bought our stock. We still offer a 1-4 barrel of No. 3 mackerel for \$1.65. We have smaller packages, kits, at 85 cts., as also cans of Deep Sea mackerel. All our 60 ct. kits are sold. Our No. 1 mackerel are fat and juicy and give great satisfaction.

We have just received another lot of good Rio Coffee, which we will sell at 12½ cts. per pound.

Examine our glass sets—4 pieces—for 30 cts.

We will sell you a bucket for a shilling, or a bucket and washboard and a piece of soap for a quarter.

Brocades at 18 cts. a yard, Dress Goods at 10 cts. a yard and upwards. The latest styles and Patterns. It will pay you to examine our bargain counter, as we are selling goods at less than city prices.

**VALENTINES & CO.'S STORE,**

*HUMES' BLOCK, Bellefonte, Pa.*

## New Advertisements.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL KIMPORT, deceased.**—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Daniel Kimport, late of Harris township, deceased, having been duly issued to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to decedent are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement, to D. S. KELLER, Executor, P. O. Bellefonte, Pa. 13-4t

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN THOMPSON, deceased.**—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Thompson, late of Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay, to JOHN D. THOMPSON, HENRY THOMPSON, Administrators. February 23, 1881. 14-4t

**GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR.** A new & great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life," bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 200 pages, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated, 6c. per copy; now, Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. FARR, Box No. 4, Baltimore, Boston. 14-4t

**KANSAS LANDS AND WESTERN EMIGRATION.** For terms, low rates of fare and tickets, apply to WM. SHORTLIFFE, District Agent Kansas Division Union Pacific Railway, [12-40-17] Bellefonte, Pa.

**HOSTETTER'S**  
CELEBRATED  
  
**STOMACH BITTERS**

Shooting Chills down the Back, Dull pain in the limbs, nausea, biliousness, are symptoms of approaching fever and ague. Use without delay Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which substitutes for the chilly sensation a genial warmth, regulates the stomach, and imparts tone to the liver. The bowels, the stomach and the biliary gland being restored to a healthy condition, the disease is conquered at the outset. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. 14-4t

**DOLL & MINGLE.**

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

Our stock of Boots and Shoes is now open, with a complete assortment of

**Spring Goods.**

Call and see us before buying. We have an

**Excellent Assortment,**

Keep the Best Goods, buy direct from the manufacturers, and

**GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES.**

We can suit you from the lowest priced up.

**WE MAKE TO ORDER**

Anything in our line; keep only the best workmen, and use the best stock.

FOR A GOOD, COMFORTABLE AND STYLISH SHOE, TRY US. 13-4t

**Great and Special Offer for Thirty Days Only!**

**HORACE WATERS & CO.'S**  
**New "FAVORITE" Organ, \$90**

**Boxed and Shipped with Stool and Book for**

**5 OCTAVES, 13 STOPS,**

(all of practical use.)

**5 SETS OF REEDS,**

(making a grand total of 17 octaves of reeds.)

**CELESTE, } Solo stops**

**CLARINET, } Solo stops**

**TWO SWELLS**

(full organ and knee swells.)

**OCTAVE-COUPLER,**

(which doubles the power.)

**SUB-BASS.**

Sent on trial for 15 days, and freight paid both ways if not satisfactory.

**CAUTION.**—Do not buy any Organ advertised five sets of reeds unless it has 17 octaves of reeds.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

**PIANOS** 7½ octaves, Rosewood case, carved legs, Ivory keys, overstrung base, full iron frame, Agraffe and all improvements, with stool, cover and book, sent on fifteen days trial for only

**\$190**

**HORACE WATERS & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers,** 820 Broadway, New York.

Mention this paper.

If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or daylight in the evening at a distance of 10 inches, your eyes are failing, no matter what your age, and your eyes need help. Your sight can be improved and preserved if properly corrected. It is a wrong idea that spectacles should be dispensed with as long as possible. If they assist the vision use them. There is no danger of seeing too well, so long as the print is not magnified, it should look natural size but plain.

It is known to all who have been compelled to resort to the use of Spectacles (notwithstanding they may be perfectly fitted to correct the optical defects), that for some cause, not until recently well defined, their use was attended with fatiguing, smarting, and otherwise disagreeable sensations.

This is a universal fact of experience, and has been supposed to be entirely beyond remedy. This disagreeable sensation and disturbance of the eye is produced chiefly, perhaps we ought to say entirely, from the fact that ordinary lenses increase the sensation of heat (to which the eye, more than any other organ or part of the body, is sensitive), as also the actinic or chemical properties of the rays of light.

It is well known that these peculiarities of light are identified with certain colors of each ray; and the point of importance, or without using technicalities, is to construct lenses so that these properties of light shall be neutralized; this can be done by introducing a neutralizing tint into their manufacture, the difficulty of which, however, consists in the selection of a color which shall have this effect, and, at the same time, shall not otherwise impair the lenses for purposes of vision. The

**Arundel Tinted Lens**

Is designed to effect this purpose. The peculiarity of its manufacture consists in the introduction into the glass of a slight Violet Color, in such manner that the high and low numbers of the lens prepared from this glass, although varying in thickness, are of the same delicate tint and of sufficient power to neutralize the heating and actinic power of the rays of light. Read the following:

[From R. S. Mershon, Esq., Zanesville, Ohio.]

"I have put the Arundels through the following tests:—I placed an eight inch Arundel, and an eight-inch white lens side by side, sharply focused in the strong sunlight, with their foci directed on the bulbs of two thermometers, and the difference was four (4°) degrees in temperature in favor of the ARUNDEL. Again, I placed the same lenses side by side on a piece of sensitized photographic paper, and the white glass discolored the surface quicker than the ARUNDEL. These two tests prove these two points, viz: that the ARUNDEL intercepts the solar heat-rays and the chemical rays also."

And the following from a Centre county man whose letter can be seen at my store:

"I am very much pleased with the glasses. They have been more beneficial to my eyes than all the medicine I ever put in them."

If you experience any unpleasantness in reading or can't see distinctly, come in and have your eyes tested. I think I have something good for you.

**FRANK P. BLAIR,**

*Brockerhoff House Block.*

## I. GUGGENHEIMER

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York where he has purchased a stock of

**CARPETS**

For the Spring Trade, the selection of which in price, quality and style will surprise everybody. They have from sixty to seventy-five pieces of all kinds, consisting of

**Hemp, Cottage,**

**Rag, Venetian,**

**Ingrain, Three-Ply,**

**Tapestry and**

**Body Brussels.**

A selection such as has never been seen before in this town. They have also a full line

**CRETONS and LACE CURTAINS:**

**A FULL LINE OF RUGS, MATS, ETC**

in fact everything that is required to furnish a residence.

Their stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

**FANCY GOODS,**

**CLOTHING,**

**TRUNKS, Etc.,**

Is unusually full and complete.

**I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.**

## New Advertisements.

## The Great Bee Hive Stores.

Having given the Gents' Department ample time to explain its good qualities, we will now turn our attention to the Ladies Department, to which we are paying our utmost attention to have the most complete in Centre county. We do not like to include Philadelphia, but in most departments they can not beat us. Our Mr. Bauland has just returned from the East, having purchased the largest and finest stock of Dry Goods for cash ever brought to Bellefonte, which we will sell for cash at such low prices as to astonish the public.

As the amount of goods purchased for this Spring is so immense, it will be impossible this time to mention many specialties. We expect most of our goods will be here this week, and will try to have them ready for sale during this week.

We will have the largest, finest and cheapest stock of Dress goods ever shown. We wish to inform you of a few bargains that will not be sold again for the money. These prices defy competition: 1 Case of Cotton Beiges or Wash Poplins at 8 cts. per yard, which one of the large Philadelphia houses is making such a fuss about, and their price is 10 cts. 1 Case of Atlantic Cashmeres at 12 cts. per yard, a big bargain in Philadelphia at 12½, out are cheap at 15 cts. per yard. 1 lot of all Wool Cashmeres, Black and Colored, yard wide, at 40 cts. per yard, cheap at 50 cts. per yard, and a great many other bargains too numerous to mention.

Our stock of Silks is complete. A full line of Plain and Fancy Silks from 50 cts. per yard and upwards.

Ladies, you can afford to waste a full day to look at our stock of Lawns, Madras, Ginghams, and choice Cambrics. We have about ½ case of Madras, Ginghams, at 13 cts. per yard, which are selling in Philadelphia at 15 cts. per yard.

In domestics we have everything that is manufactured, and as we buy these goods direct from the mills, we will sell them at jobber's prices. Call and examine for yourself.

To Housekeepers we are a blessing, as we are selling such goods for so little money that the expense of fitting up a house is a trifle. Just think, Linen Damask at 20 cts. per yard; all Linen Napkins at 65 cts. per dozen; Towels 5 cts. each, and everything else in proportion.

Shoes, shoes, shoes, at such low prices that we will not mention any this time.

Now, about Carpets, which is a very important thing to everyone, we just have the prettiest stock ever shown, all new styles and all new prices. They are so cheap that we expect to have our stock sold in 30 days.

All the latest novelties in Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ties, and Fancy Goods.

We added this Spring a new Department to our already immense stock, which will please the Ladies. A full line of Muslin, Underwear, especially manufactured for us, made of the best workmanship, for less money than you can make them at home.

Our Notion and Small wear Departments are always complete. Samples sent free on application, and special attention paid to mail orders.

It is our aim to supply the public with all their wants in our line, and any article not on hand, no matter how small a quantity is wanted, or how small the purchase is, we will procure it for them.

An early call is solicited.

Respectfully,

**Bauland & Newman,**

Originators of the one price system in Bellefonte.

13-10



## Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

## Bologna and Beer.

CANTON, O., March 29.—A most horrible and barbarous death occurred here last night. Joseph Little, a lad or man, just about twenty-one years old, went to the saloon of Mrs. Doone, which was kept open in violation of the Sunday ordinance. He ate a considerable amount of bologna sausage and then commenced drinking beer, which he continued to do for some time. Leaving the saloon he was found shortly after in a near by alley, dead, and his body much swollen and bearing a disgusting appearance. Upon post mortem examination to-day Coroner Cook reported that the bologna sausage was found in the stomach poorly masticated and undigested, preventing the passage of the beer. Fermentation had taken place in the stomach or bowels, the viscera swelling rapidly, and cramped the lungs and slowly deprived them of the respiratory process. Foul play in the way of poisoning was first suspected, but the post mortem examination does away with such suspicions.

## Mahone's Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The announcement of a speech from Mahone in the Senate attracted an immense throng of people. As early as 8 o'clock the spectators began to assemble and by 10 the doors of the galleries were closed to keep out the crowd. Not trusting himself on such a momentous occasion to extemporaneous remarks, he read his speech from printed slips. The crowd was evidently disappointed as they were expecting general fire along the whole line. As an historic review of the political situation in Virginia, and a vindication of his own course, it was unquestionably an able effort. Though lasting for three hours Senators on both sides, listened with close attention. The issue between the Senate is now fairly made up and it is the purpose of the Republicans from this time forward to act upon the aggressive. Mahone's remarks were frequently applauded.

## The London Gunpowder Plot.

LONDON, March 29.—Information in the hands of the police strongly tends to confirm the complicity of three American Irishmen, named Mooney, O'Donnell and Coleman, in the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. Although the extradition treaties do not cover the matter, the detectives who have been sent to the continent to seek Mooney and O'Donnell will rely upon the good offices of the authorities there not to place legal difficulties in the way of their arrest.

## Meadville Matters.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 29.—Colonel Reisinger, of the *Republican*, to-day bought the *Index* newspaper, which will be merged with the *Republican*.

Martin Flick, alderman, of Edenburg, was arrested here to-day, charged with wife desertion. He is also charged with having secured over \$3,000 pension for a hand that was mangled with a buzz saw, and was preparing to elope with a widow temporarily staying here, and with whom he had become infatuated. Flick is forty years old and has hitherto borne a good reputation.

## Colored Colony for New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A number of gentlemen interested in the proposed New Mexico colored colonization scheme called on President Garfield to-day. Dr. Harvey, secretary of Howard University, stated the University was interested in a large tract of land in New Mexico, and it was proposed to have it examined, with a view to its settlement by colored emigrants from the South. For this purpose it was deemed necessary to have a delegation visit the territory to inspect the land, and the President was requested to aid them by furnishing a small escort of soldiers to insure the safety of the exploring party. Compliance with this request was not objected to by the President, provided the army rules would allow it.

## Celebration of Greek Independence.

ATHENS, March 29.—On the 6th of April, the anniversary of Greek independence, a grand review will be held, when the King will present colors to the regiments composing the garrison of Athens and selected detachments from other regiments. The meaning of this act and the reasons for the choice on this occasion are obvious. The ceremony will be followed by orders of the departure of the various corps for their allotted stations on the frontier.

## Official Changes in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—There are continued rumors of Gen. Melnikoff's resignation. It is believed the Emperor has ordered a ukase to be

prepared convoking commissions to discuss the question of representation of the people on State questions. The Prince of Wales will to-day confer the Order of the Garter on the Czar.

## Colored Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A delegation of fifty colored men, representing the colored Republicans of Louisiana, called upon President Garfield to-day and presented a handsome engrossed address, setting forth the views and wishes of the colored people of their State. The address is quite long. It claims the colored race in Louisiana has kept pace with the rest of the Union in the march of progress; they pay taxes on \$25,000,000 of property, and by their labor raise seven-eighths of the sugar and rice crops and five-eighths of the cotton crop; that they ask no new legislation, but only an honest enforcement of existing laws for their protection, especially equal participation in the advantages of the public school system and freedom and protection in the right of suffrage. The President in reply expressed his gratification at the progress and material prosperity of the colored race as evidenced by the statement of address. He renewed the assurance of his inaugural address and urged upon their consideration the importance to their race of education and personal ownership of the soil upon which they live and toil.

## Flurry over Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A report was circulated to-day that compromise was arranged between the New York stalwarts and the administration by which Postmaster General James would be appointed Collector at New York and Robertson put in the Cabinet as Postmaster General. Diligent inquiry among the Republican Senators fails to give confirmation of this. Well informed Republicans say there is no truth in it, and that the President intends to stick to Robertson. Conkling, Platt and Arthur have held several conferences to-day and they have ascertained that Robertson will not be withdrawn and they meant to fight him. All the Democratic Senators will support Robertson, believing they are sustaining Blaine whom they like. It is probable that Mr. Chandler's name may be withdrawn, as he stands but a poor chance of confirmation. The Democrats are all against him so is Don Cameron, which, in the close Senate, would reject him. Attorney General MacVeagh spent two hours in the Senate to-day talking among Senators of both parties, and reported as satisfied that Chandler cannot be confirmed.

## A New Trouble in South Africa.

NEW CASTLE, NATAL, March 30.—At a meeting here of the English and Dutch refugees from Transvaal a petition to the Queen was drawn up stating that, placing confidence in the public declarations of General Wolseley and Sir Bartle Frere that the annexation of Transvaal was irrevocable, they invested capital there and their property is now worthless and their capital lost. A resolution was carried summoning the English and Dutch residents of Transvaal not to surrender towns to the Boers and promising their support in the event of a civil war. One colonist promised to subscribe £1,000 to the war fund. The intention is also avowed of summoning the natives of Transvaal and also the Swazies and Zulus to assist in the resistance of Boer supremacy.

**Turkey's Last Proposal Acceptable.**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The ambassador has decided to sign the protocol, declaring that they regard the last offer of the Porte acceptable. Negotiations accordingly will be opened at Athens to induce Greece to accept it. The protocol acknowledges the frontier line last offered and proves the sincerity of Turkey's desire for peace and admits the cession of Epirus almost impossible. It also advises the powers to recommend the acceptance of the Turkish proposal to Greece.

## Killed by the Czar.

WEST NEWTON, March 30.—J. D. Boyd was instantly killed by the Youghiougheny Express east, this morning. Mr. Boyd attempted to cross the track near the paper mill and it is thought imagined the noise of the approaching train emanated from the paper mill machinery.

**Remembered as a Witness in Court.**  
NEW HAVEN, March 28.—Benjamin Stevens, of Rockland, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Hayden murder case, died on Saturday, age sixty-five years.

## Pope Leo Warned.

ROME, March 28.—A lady obtained a private audience with the Pope and warned him that the day and hour were fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci.

## Steuensville Sensations.

STEUENSVILLE, March 29.—A verdict was rendered in the Jefferson County Common Pleas Court this morning for \$2,100 for the plaintiff in the breach of promise case of Elizabeth Jane Knox vs. Edward Walker. Both parties are residents of Springfield township, this county. The plaintiff is a very good looking young lady, the daughter of respectable parents, and the defendant is a son of a wealthy farmer. Miss Knox was accompanied in court by what the attorneys at the bar pronounced the handsomest baby in Jefferson county, the fruit of her acquaintance with young Walker, who seduced her under promise of marriage.

Last evening a number of boys entered the orchard of John Mooney near this city, to get frozen apples to eat. Mr. Mooney ordered them out, but his son George told the boys to remain, after which he went to the house and procured his father's shot gun, loaded it and shot at the crowd, the contents taking effect over the right eye of a young man named James Mahon, making a very ugly and painful wound. A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of young Mooney.

## New Railroad-Brick Works Burned.

SCOTTSVILLE, Pa., March 30.—The branch of the Southwest Railroad from this place to Mt. Pleasant is done and trains will be running in a few weeks. The rumored strike reported among the coke operatives is regarded as a myth in this section. The Green Lick Fire Brick Works, four miles from here, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

## German Exodus to America.

VIENNA, March 30.—From the mountain districts of Bohemia the emigration of the German portion of the population to America has begun to assume large proportions. The principal cause of the exodus is the intolerable political tyranny of the Czechs, who form a majority of the population.

## Disposition of Mr. Lawrence's Estate.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 29.—A member of William Beach Lawrence's family states that he left his property to be equally divided among his children. His estate is valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

## Said to be the Largest Locomotive.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 28.—Engine No. 10 was put on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day. It is the largest in the United States, being sixty-three feet long, with driving wheels six and a half feet high. It runs between Philadelphia and New York.

## Tinners on Strike in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, PENN., March 29.—The tinners of Pittsburgh and Allegheny belonging to the Union, struck to-day for an advance average 20 per cent. Several firms have already conceded the advance.

## Frozen to Death in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—Margaret Gaines, age 22, wandered from her home in Pasig last evening, while demented. This morning her body was found in a field frozen.

## Beaconsfield's Illness.

LONDON, March 30.—A bulletin issued at 10:30 p. m. reports that Beaconsfield had several attacks of spasmodic symptoms during the day, and was scarcely so well as he had been.

**Killed in a Pennsylvania Mine.**  
WILKESBARRE, PENN., March 28.—Richard Bowden was killed this morning by a fall of rock in Laurel Run mines.

## Cable Chips.

A TELEGRAM from Geneva declares if Sophia Perousky is condemned and executed the Czar will perish. Lord Beaconsfield has somewhat improved, though not yet out of danger.

Wegprecht, an Arctic explorer, and the discoverer of Francis Joseph's land, is dead.

The Bank of France in cashing its notes pays three-fourths in gold and the remainder in silver.

The remains of Oscar De Lafayette were interred at the Pere la Chaise Cemetery at Paris, on Tuesday, United States Minister Noyes and President Grevy being among the pall bearers.

In the British House of Commons the motion appointing a committee to consider the adoption of the decimal system of coinage and weights and measures was rejected by a vote of 108 to 28.

Gen. Skeliff was recalled because he asked permission to occupy an oasis south of Mery, to reach which he would have had to traverse Persian territory, the Emperor not desiring fresh embroilments abroad.

Of all the fifty-eight men who framed the declaration of independence for Texas in 1866, only one is living.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

GRANT AND LONG BRANCH—AT LOGGERS HEADS ABOUT LAGER—A SAFE INVESTMENT—HOW TO SALT OUR ELEPHANT'S TAIL—BROOKLYN REVIVALISTS AND BECHER AS A BOARDER—TWO NUDE MODELS NOT IN AN ARTIST'S STUDIO.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1881.

Grant has thrown up the presidency of the exhibition commission after all, and I'm afraid that enterprise—or monument of lack of enterprise—is in a bad way. However, we shall see what we shall see. The great commander is going to solace himself and enjoy the handsome income so kindly raised for him by a few old political friends for a considerable part of the summer at Long Branch, which charming resort, if we may judge from the preparations now being made by the shrewd property owners there, is going to shine with revived splendor this coming season. Meantime, Grant's on the move to Mexico.

Among all the discontented workmen, whose recurring strikes whenever times seem to grow a little brighter operate as a check on them, the brewers have hitherto never been found. In fact they have had little cause to be discontented. Their employers are mostly a kindly set of men of very democratic manners and hearty German habits, and have given the men wages on which they manage to rear large families in very tolerable comfort; and it appears they get about all the beer they can drink free, while they are not obliged to choke themselves drinking it. No sharp timekeeper stands ready to dock their earnings, and it is estimated that perhaps three hours a day are spent by the average brewer's man at the stand of kegs where he swallows his frequent portion and discusses things in general with his fellows. They have a calm, cheerful existence, never hurried, and laugh and grow fat. But the demon of discord has crept in, and in three breweries there was a strife because of the discharge of one or two troublesome hands. The other trades-unions promptly fomented the quarrel, and on less than 6,000 men pledged themselves not to patronize any saloon which sold the beer of these three breweries. In other words, to borrow the term for that sort of thing invented by circumstances in the current troubles in Ireland, the united trades-unions of New York proceeded to "boycott" the employing brewers. The strife was a short one, and the employers surrendered very speedily.

At this season of the year, when the near approach of May-day, or moving-day as it is more generally known in these parts, forces itself on the attention of the business man as well as the householder, the projected change of location or possible increase of business is apt to suggest, among other things, the purchase of a safe. There are a great many safes, good, bad and indifferent, and as even the poorest variety is by no means an inexpensive piece of furniture, it is quite as well before deciding on what particular kind to buy to consider the question with some degree of carefulness. The crucial tests which some kinds have stood tend to solve the difficulty of choice. Of course the safe isn't yet built which burglars can't break into provided they have sufficient time to use their superior tools and best ingenuity; but there are some safes an ordinary blacksmith could open in half an hour and others that a committee of expert engineers would take a week to get at the true inwardness of. Fire is better guarded against in some kinds than burglars can be, and no one unaffiliated with very crooked ideas of economy need hesitate in selecting a protector for his books and papers of a make known to have passed the severest ordeals. Those who remember the great Bond street fire, when that large and magnificent iron and brick building occupied by several firms of manufacturing jewelers was razed to the ground, may also remember that among the dozens of safes taken from the ruins only those of the Marvin Safe Co. were found to have preserved their precious contents absolutely uninjured, not even the faintest semblance of a search being perceptible on the thinnest tissue paper inside any of them. The experience of your correspondent with a Marvin safe has been such as to lead him to warmly commend it, and that a good many people agree with RADIX on this point seems very evident from the number of Marvin's safes seen on trucks, or with a crowd staring at them as they are hoisted into lofty offices or rolled tenderly into basements all over the city.

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

BERLIN, Germany, Mar. 4, '81.

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Prince Bismarck has cut in his characteristic way the Gordian knot of a difficult question affecting the welfare of the working classes, which has puzzled for many years statesmen who have spent years studying economical problems. The liability of employers towards their employees in cases of accidents to the latter while engaged in their work has formed the subject for serious consideration of civilized governments. There is after all some satisfaction of living under a paternal govern-

ment where there is but one mind to be convinced, and where it does not take long to convert a theory into a bill before Parliament. Prince Bismarck is evidently satisfied with the efficiency of the army and the security of the foreign relations of Germany and has set his mind upon social and economical reforms. The first instalment of these measures has now been laid before the Federal Council and aims at nothing less than compulsory life insurance. Laborers in certain important branches of industry will be compelled to insure their lives against accidents occurring in the course of their employment. The means by which Prince Bismarck intends to carry out his scheme are of a distinctly socialistic character. The class of workmen who will be compelled to insure against accidents are those who are employed in mines, quarries, dockyards, buildings, factories and foundries, and who are earning wages not exceeding \$500 per annum. In the case of workmen receiving \$185 a year and upwards the insurance premium is to be paid in equal share by the employer and workman. In the case of workmen receiving less than that sum, two-thirds of the premium is to be paid by the employer and the remaining third is to fall on the parochial poor rate. Here is a step towards socialism which the most advanced radical before 1871, would not have dared to propose in the Prussian Legislature. Pensions to widows and orphans, medical and such assistance in cases of inability to work, and many other details, are provided for in this extraordinary measure, which will occupy the Reichstag for the greater portion of the present session.

Europe has so long sneered at corruption in the United States that many of us think, until we have travelled a little in the Old World, that we are the worst people on the globe. Another instance, however that European Governments are not immaculate, has just been given by Saxony. The *Dresden Journal* announces a great financial scandal, to the effect that the cashier of the administration of the public debt has been arrested for embezzling from 80,000 to 90,000 marks.

Two gentlemen, one native and the other foreign, have been struck simultaneously, it appears, that the costume of Adam before the fall was more comfortable than modern habiliments. I can't say I agree with them, for the weather has been quite raw and chilly, and I really think good honest wool suits are better than even the sweetest shade of blue dye ever sported by a British dandy. However, the other morning Sixth avenue, thronged with damsels on their way to shop and factory, and honest clerks and mechanics with a sprinkling of police, car drivers etc., was appalled by the apparition of a gigantic negro clad in the pure simplicity of his own innocence. The ladies squawked, and on a nearer view men yelled and ran. There was a general stampede. The poor wretch had the small-pox. Presently a policeman came along and very bravely grappled the patient, who fought like a tiger, but reinforcements having appeared, was finally conveyed, with a sheet round him, to the station house and thence to hospital. The other eccentric genius is a Greek sailor, whose particular dialect no one here seems able to tackle. He was accused some months ago of having stolen a boat, and has been in jail ever since, awaiting the arrival of some possible interpreter. Having apparently some natural idea of his own about *habeas corpus*, he very deliberately broke out of jail—how, no one seems able even to guess, and proceeded to strike out on a pilgrimage, without a stitch on him. It took three men all they could do to bring him back again; they don't know what under the sun to do with him. He is immensely strong, and evidently laboring under the impression that he has been unjustly treated, and is about as dangerous as a hungry lion. If they ever do let him go, I'd rather be on some other street at the time, for I verily believe he'd run a muck and slaughter just as many people as he could before being shot down like a mad bull.

## Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or damaged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Conrad*, 14 24.

## RADIX.

"Do you realize it, Angelica," whispered Clarence to his betrothed; "only two weeks more and we will be one." And then the angelic creature silently stole to the piano and touchingly warbled, "Oh, to be Nothing."

—In speaking the other morning of the vocal performances of a certain celebrated singer, musical artist said, "We hung upon every note"—a remarkable proof of the singer's power of "execution." She certainly must have kept her vocal organs in good order by using Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, which allays all inflammation of the throat and lungs like magic.

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From our regular correspondent.

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Superstition Attaching to Gems.

It is a curious superstition which associates with each month in the year its characteristic gem. It is thought to this day among Eastern nations—and the same belief prevailed among the Romans—that the fortunes of a human being are influenced by the stone which belongs to his birth-month.

The fiery garnet is the stone of January, and it insures "constancy and fidelity in every sort of engagement."

To February belongs the amethyst, and he who is born in February should wear the purple stone as a preservative against "violent passions and drunkenness," in which fate will tempt him.

Stormy March has, and needs, the bloodstone, which gives "courage and wisdom in perilous undertakings and firmness in affliction."

To fickle April, all smiles and tears, belongs the deep-blue sapphire which "frees from enchantment and denotes repentance and kindness of disposition."

The emerald belongs to May, and its brilliant green suits the spring verdure. "It discovers false witnesses and insures happiness in love and felicity."

The agate, which belongs to the flowery month of June, "causes its wearer to be invincible in the feats of strength, and insures long life, health and prosperity."

To burning July the glowing ruby belongs, and it is a beneficent stone for it both "discovers poison, and cures all evils springing from the unkindness of friends."

The sardonyx to him who is born in August, "insures conjugal felicity." The chrysolite "preserves from despair" him who is born in September.

To ripe October belongs the pale opal, with the glint of fire at its heart—"stone of misfortune, but also of hope."

The pearl, meaning "tears and pity," is assigned to sad November, but let him who is born in December take heart of grace, for the light blue turquoise assures to him "prosperity in love."

One Honest Man.

The other day six men sat around a stove in a Detroit tobacco store. There had been a long period of silence when one of them rubbed his leg and remarked:

"That old wound feels as if it was going to open again. I shall always remember the battle of Rich Mountain."

There was a slight stir around the stove, and a second man put his hand to his shoulder and observed:

"And I shall not soon forget Bandy Station. Feels to day as if it lead was going to work out."

The interest was now considerably increased, and the third man knocked the ashes off his cigar and said:

"Yes, those were two hard fights, but you ought to have been with Nelson at Franklin. Lor, but wasn't I excited that day! When those two fingers went with a grape shot I never felt the pain!"

The fourth man growled out something about Second Bull Run and a sabre-cut on the head, and the fifth man felt his left side and said he should always remember the lay of the ground at the Yellow Tavern. The sixth man was silent. The other five looked at him and waited for him to speak, but it was a long time before he pointed to his empty sleeve and asked:

"Gentlemen do you know where I got that?"

Some mentioned one battle and some another, but he shook his head sadly and continued:

"Boys let us be honest and own right up. I lost my arm by a buzz saw, and now we will begin on the left and give everyone a chance to clear his conscience. Now, then, show your wounds."

The five men leaned back in their chairs and smoked fast and chewed hard and looked at each other, and each one wished he was in Texas when a runaway horse flew by and gave them a chance to rush out and get clear of the one-armed man. It was a narrower escape than any one of them had during the war.—Free Press.

Seventy-Five Dollar Goat.

One of them was a stockman from Western Texas named Bob Gazely, and the other was an old Galvestonian named Colonel William Griswold. They were talking about stock-raising. The man from Western Texas said impressively:

"I tell you what, colonel, there is more money in goats than in any other critter that eats Texas grass. People will keep on raising fine horses and cattle, and lose money by it, while there is more money in one goat than you can shake a stick at," and he went on to tell of the rapid increase, the price of goat skin, etc.

"You are right," replied Griswold. "I am a goat man myself. I've got a goat in my yard right now I would not part with for \$75."

"He must be a fine animal. He is half Argona, I reckon. I must see him."

"Come along, then."

After they had trudged about an hour they reached the residence of the Galvestonian. The goat was tied up in an outhouse. The Western Texas man looked at the goat with a bewildered air.

"There ain't no Angor in that goat," "There is money in him for all that," responded the owner.

The stockman felt the animal all over, looked at the texture of his hair, and then said:

"I can't see any points that goat has over any other goat. Did you say you paid \$75 for that scrub."

"That goat cost me \$75, and I expect to get my money back."

"Well, you couldn't get it out of me."

"I'm not trying to get it out of you, but I hope to get it out of the goat. But, I'll tell you candidly, if you had chewed up my vest pocket with \$75 in it like that goat did, I'd have it out of you some way or other."

Then the stockman caught hold of his own vest and laughed until a crowd began to gather.

Timely Topics.

Children are comforts not causes of worry, as the statistics recently collected by London Truth shows: "This was the matrimonial status of a given number of persons who committed suicide throughout Europe in 1880: Married men with children, 203; without children, 470. Widowers with children, 526; without children, 1,004. Married women with children, 158. Widows with children, 104; without children, 238."

The English custom of using burned clay as ballasting for the roadway is being introduced in Illinois. A small fire of soft coal is started on the ground, and when fairly alight is covered with clods of clay turned up with a heavy plow. Then a layer of coal is put on and another of clay, till a cone is formed. The fire is then allowed to burn itself out. The chief use of the burned clay for ballasting is that it packs well and does not permit the growth of vegetation through it.

There is in contemplation in Montreal, a great co-operative society for aiding families in the burial of their dead. This is purely a cosmopolitan and non-sectarian society, embracing all creeds and nationalities. The objects sought to be obtained by the promoters are: That every member, male or female, subscribing to the extent of seventy-five cents per annum, will receive at their burial the following requisites, viz., coffin, hearse, crape, a mourning couch and grave, besides the body preparations for burial.

The New York Herald thinks the President of the United States really has a very cheap living. The salary is supposed to be used, not for the purpose of saving something from it, but as a fairly liberal fund for making the social doings of the White House respectable in the eyes of our people and in those of foreign Representatives. Porter-house steaks are furnished at the rate at which the whole animal is sold on the hoof to the army. Vegetables, flowers and a hundred other articles of daily use are given to a President of the United States so that he may devote his salary to rather liberal purposes.

"Ought a baby to be fat?" is a question which has lately been thrust upon public attention. The Scientific American, in a very remarkable and somewhat exciting article, strongly urges the rather novel proposition that babies should not be permitted to become fat. The theory of the Scientific American is that adipose tissue is not a sign of health, but disease; that food ought to make muscle and bone sinew, and not fat; and that a fat baby, therefore, is not really a healthy baby, but a baby which does not properly assimilate its food.

THE WORK OF THE NEW CENSUS.—A Washington correspondent writes: Few people whose the returns of the late census have an idea of the magnitude of the work of taking and publishing the same. The country was divided into 150 districts, over each of which was placed a supervisor to direct the work. The supervisors selected the enumerators, and there were of these 31,350. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were employed as interpreters. The preliminary work of getting the total count and the population of cities is finished and has been published. The census bureau, under General Francis A. Walker, is pushing the work of compiling the census, and the indications are that this year will see it finished. General Walker is more of a business man than the average government official. He will not nurse the job. Congress gave him discretionary power, and he showed his tact. Instead of having one high-priced politician, he hires two clerks, thus pushing the work to an early completion and saving money. On the first of February the commissions of over 300 clerks expired, and all were reapointed but eighteen, who were inefficient. The force in the census bureau, including all grades, now numbers 1,364, of which 610 are females. The average monthly outlay is \$45,000.

AN AWFUL POSITION.—De Quincy's "Vision of Sudden Death" was verified in all its ghastly horror not long ago by four men in Oregon. Starting out in a canoe to make certain explorations on the John Day river, they were suddenly enveloped in a dense fog, and so carried resistlessly and helplessly to the very brink of a cataract, where, by a miracle of chance, their boat struck on a sunken rock, and hung there swaying with the current. For the moment they were saved, or rather life and agony were prolonged a little while, for escape to either shore was impossible. And even this brief respite was only a cruel mockery, for they had scarcely time to look about them and take in the full extent of their peril and the hopelessness of their situation, when they beheld an immense ice floe bearing directly down upon them from the rear. If it struck them they were lost beyond a peradventure. It did strike them, and hurled them, boat and all, over the precipice into the seething waters below, where they came to, right side up, boat and men alike uninjured. Certainly there are few more remarkable escapes "out of the jaws of death" on record than this.

New Advertisements.



**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER**  
A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.  
It has stood the test of forty years' trial. IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL. PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.  
PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want internally or externally a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used. Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.  
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

**DRY GOODS**  
BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.  
In Silks, we have thousands of dollars' worth of makes known to wear well, at moderate prices—sometimes job lots very cheap. In Dress Goods, our assortment of novelities and staples was never better. We have cheap but good fabrics, to as high as you wish to pay. The Paris novelities are unusually attractive. In Cloaks and Ulsters, we are told we have the best assortment in Philadelphia. In Ladies' Underwear, the exhibit is unrivaled, while the Upholstery display was never better. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc., in latest colorings and styles. Send for OUR "FIRESIDE SHOPPING GUIDE."  
**COOPER & CONARD,**  
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,  
832, 834, 930, 938 Market St.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Established 1832. Mention this paper.

SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, SUITS, CLOAKS, INFANTS' OUTFITS, ULSTERS, SHAWLS, WRAPS, HOSIERY, CLOTHS, BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOAKINGS, UNDERWEAR, FRINGES, BUTTONS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, INSERTINGS, RIBBONS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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1855—1881  
Baugh's Fertilizers have stood Field Tests of Twenty-Five Years.  
BUSHELS, NOT ACRES.  
SAVE MONEY BY USING  
Baugh's Twenty-Five Dollar Phosphates,  
Price \$25.00 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds.  
Baugh's Economical Fertilizer for Potatoes,  
Containing 4 to 5 per cent. of Sulphate of Potash.  
Price \$30.00 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds.  
ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS. Descriptive Circulars sent free upon application.  
BAUGH & SONS, 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.  
9-13 For sale by J. H. LONG, Flemington, Pa., Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

Railroads.

| BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD. |       |           |    |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|----|
| Time Table No. 1, 1880.     |       |           |    |
| WESTWARD.                   |       | Exp. Mail |    |
|                             | A.M.  | P.M.      |    |
| Leave Lock Haven            | 5:25  | 4:25      |    |
| Flemington                  | 5:50  | 4:50      |    |
| Mill Hall                   | 6:15  | 5:15      |    |
| Beech Creek                 | 6:40  | 5:40      |    |
| Eagleville                  | 6:55  | 5:55      |    |
| Howard                      | 7:10  | 6:10      |    |
| Mount Eagle                 | 7:25  | 6:18      | 51 |
| Curtin                      | 7:40  | 6:25      | 51 |
| Milesburg                   | 7:55  | 6:36      | 52 |
| Belleville                  | 8:10  | 6:51      | 53 |
| Milesburg                   | 8:25  | 6:56      | 54 |
| Snow Shoe Int.              | 8:40  | 7:00      | 54 |
| Unionville                  | 8:55  | 7:09      | 55 |
| Martha                      | 9:10  | 7:27      | 56 |
| Port Matilda                | 9:25  | 7:39      | 62 |
| Hannah                      | 9:40  | 7:42      | 63 |
| Port Matilda                | 9:55  | 7:55      | 64 |
| Bald Eagle                  | 10:10 | 7:55      | 64 |
| Vail                        | 10:25 | 7:59      | 65 |
| Arrive at Tyrone            | 10:40 | 8:00      | 66 |
| Leave Tyrone                | 7:32  | 8:44      |    |
| East Tyrone                 | 7:39  | 8:50      |    |
| Vail                        | 7:42  | 8:56      |    |
| Bald Eagle                  | 7:45  | 9:02      |    |
| Hannah                      | 7:55  | 9:11      |    |
| Port Matilda                | 8:00  | 9:19      |    |
| Martha                      | 8:07  | 9:28      |    |
| Julian                      | 8:15  | 9:37      |    |
| Unionville                  | 8:22  | 9:39      |    |
| Snow Shoe Int.              | 8:32  | 9:44      |    |
| Belleville                  | 8:34  | 9:44      |    |
| Milesburg                   | 8:54  | 9:10      |    |
| Curtin                      | 9:06  | 9:16      |    |
| Howard                      | 9:10  | 9:20      |    |
| Eagleville                  | 9:20  | 9:30      |    |
| Beech Creek                 | 9:38  | 9:10      |    |
| Mill Hall                   | 9:40  | 9:10      |    |
| Flemington                  | 9:57  | 9:11      |    |
| Arrive at Lock Haven        | 10:01 | 9:11      |    |



## Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer. Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

## Local Department.

—Business was quite brisk in town on Saturday, especially with the dry goods men.

—The lightning-rod agent is on the road. Sharpen your dog's teeth and load the howlitz.

—Wilkesbarre people will have the pleasure of listening to an address by Gen. Beaver on Decoration Day.

—Mr. William I. Holmes, formerly a resident of this place, but now of Birmingham, is in town on a brief visit.

—Messrs. Geo. O. Boal, of Philadelphia, and William Laurie, of Philadelphia, came home on Saturday for a brief visit.

—Mr. Jacob Stine, of Zion, tarried with us a few moments on Saturday. Mr. Stine is the village blacksmith, and a good one.

—Dr. Higbee, the superintendent of public instruction will be located in Lebanon, having purchased a mansion in that place.

—James Milliken, Esq., left here for New York city Monday. He will return to Bellefonte again before his departure for England.

—Reader, cast your eye over our advertising columns. All the wide-awake, reliable merchants in town will be found represented.

—Mr. D. P. Peters, late of the Bush House, departed for Snow Shoe Friday with his family, to take charge of the Mountain House, at that place.

—A base hit. A Blair county boy's skull was fractured by a base ball bat which slipped from a companion's hands. The season opens auspiciously.

—Old Winter must have dropped into "Gentle Annie's" lap again yesterday. It strikes us that the old fellow is making himself rather fresh this season.

—A car load of silver and gold bullion passed through Harrisburg on Saturday. The Patriot man was locked in his sanctum while the train was going through.

—A large ready-made clothing establishment, to be operated by New York parties, will open here on Saturday next, in the room lately vacated by Simon Friedman.

—If Arkansas is Arkansas, then sassafras is sassafras. —[N. Y. Mercantile Review. By the same line of argument apples are apples and Candlemas is Candlemas.

—The Methodist people are much pleased with their new pastor, Rev. Pennypacker. The gentleman is a straightforward, earnest talker, and possesses a strong, distinct voice.

—An Ohio naturalist, says a scientific monthly, has 3,000 specimens of butterflies preserved in gin in one apartment of his establishment. Would you call that the in-gin room?

—Mr. Moses Thompson, of Lemont, J. F. Best of Hubersburg, Michael Pletcher of Howard, George F. Lee of Unionville, and J. Teller of Milesburg were among the late callers at this office.

—Sarah Bernhardt, it is said, don't like being stared at. Wonder how she expects a man is going to get his money back after paying five dollars for exercising that privilege. Too thin, Sarah.

—Miss Anna Fox, who resided with her sister on Bishop street, died on Thursday morning of paralysis. She was unconscious from Wednesday up to the time of her death. Her age was 70 years.

—We understand that E. M. Sturdevant, Esq., has purchased two lots on east Linn street, and will this summer erect thereon a fine residence to be occupied by himself. We shall be glad to welcome the gentleman and his family as permanent residents of our town.

—The trout season opened Friday, and notwithstanding the stormy weather, the banks of Spring creek were lined with excited anglers from early morning until noon. Some few stings were taken out. "Bully" Agnew, we hear, captured the biggest game.

—A Pennsylvanite came to town on Saturday to "look around." While here he embraced his opportunity to sample the "Jersey lightning" kept on hand at the various grog shops, and as a consequence was, when night set in, so badly cornered that he didn't know whether he lived in Pennsylvania or Hong Kong.

—A wfully clouded was his mind—  
The streets, in vain, tried he to find.  
He walked into a water plug  
And now doth sport a washed-up mug.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

## ITS PRESENT STANDING AND CONDITION.

A Few Facts Concerning Its Management, Working Capacity, and the Advantages It Offers for the Consideration of the People of the State.

There has long been a feeling in the minds of many Centre countians—indeed, this feeling is not alone confined to Centre county—that the State College, as an institution of learning, is of little or no importance; that the advantages offered pupils for acquiring a thorough and practical education are greatly inferior as compared with other State colleges; in short, that none of the objects for which the school was established have been realized, and are not likely to be. Just how much this class of citizens know in regard to the inside workings of the college and the results being accomplished, we propose to show before bringing this article to a close, and we are confident that our readers will conclude, with us, that these men, who seem to be possessed of a desire to injure the standing of the school, have but to open their mouths to display their ignorance in the matter. Instead of seeking to inform themselves on the condition of the school, from a trustworthy source, many people listen to the prejudicial opinions expressed by its enemies, and form their conclusions accordingly, which, as a matter of course, are unjust and misleading. A glance at the other side of the question brings to light a far different state of affairs than represented by these "obstructionists."

While on a visit to the college on Wednesday last we embraced the opportunity of inquiring into the actual standing and condition of the institution, so far as our limited time enabled us to do, and from our observations are convinced that the college is more prosperous to-day, in many particulars, than ever before, and nothing can prevent its growing in importance and usefulness in the next few years. The present faculty is one of the best the college has ever had, composed of gentlemen of great talent and ability, some of whom have occupied conspicuous positions in our leading colleges. The board of directors are all thorough-going, practical men, and alive to the interests of the school. The course of study pursued within the college has been carefully modified in accordance with the progressive standard of education. During the past few years the standard has been greatly elevated, and means have recently been offered for advancing in special studies those who develop a natural liking for them.

After spending a few moments in the president's rooms, and listening to that gentleman's plans for increasing the facilities of the college and developing new branches of study, we were piloted to the

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT, which is under the supervision of Prof. C. Alfred Smith, M. A. S., whom we found ready and willing to accompany us through the rooms and impart to us any information concerning the uses of the oddly-constructed machines and villainous-looking liquids, powders and compounds with which the laboratory is furnished. The chemical department has never been in a better condition, every way, than at the present time, and will compare favorably with that of any college in the country. It has been entirely refitted during the last two years, and supplied with all the modern appliances to be found in all well-appointed laboratories. Students have access to these rooms at all hours of the day, and during this session spend eight hours per week in chemical practice. In the course of this practice the student becomes familiar with all the important elements and their compounds, and their relation to each other, and acquires skill in handling apparatus. Prof. Smith is endeavoring to establish, with flattering prospects of success, a museum of industrial products, the main object being to exhibit the various branches of the manufactures from the crude material. This will undoubtedly form an interesting feature of the department, and add much to its importance.

Mr. Smith has associated with him Whitman H. Jordan, M. S., professor of agriculture, who also has charge of the quantitative laboratory, embracing agricultural chemistry. Prof. Jordan seems peculiarly fitted for the agricultural department. He formerly filled a similar position in the Maine State Agricultural College; was afterwards connected with the Connecticut Experimental Farm, and also with Cornell University. Thus, it will be seen, he brings to the department a ripe, practical knowledge, acquired through years of critical observation and study. Some people entertain the

idea that a student who passes through a State college should be able to go into the field and turn a perfect furrow or operate a mowing machine with more than ordinary ability. This, Mr. Jordan regards, as a mistaken idea, as does every one else who takes a broad view of the matter. His aim is to elevate the science of agriculture—to train men to become instructors of the people in that vocation. Prof. Jordan stated that students attending the State College have opportunities at their disposal for acquiring a practical education in agriculture such as are not offered in many colleges in other parts of the country, and if those who have busied themselves in circulating reports to the contrary will take time to visit the college, and keep their eyes and ears open while there, we doubt not they will have occasion to alter their opinions somewhat.

From the agricultural department we were ushered into the presence of Prof. I. Thornton Osmond, A. M., who presides over the

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, a gentleman of very engaging manners, of scholarly attainments and devoted to the interests of the college. This department we found in excellent condition for accomplishing satisfactory experimental work. The apparatus it contains is partly new, a number of costly and valuable instruments having been added during the past year, for illustrating important subjects. Prof. Osmond has recently opened a physical laboratory in this department, in which the student, taking apparatus, determines physical laws or facts in a series of experiments. He is then required to produce a written report of the results of his experiment, which is submitted to the professor for inspection. The results thus far attained are highly satisfactory.

The laboratory work in physics begins with a series of experiments in mechanics—concerning the laws of force and motion, and other similar subjects—followed by experiments in sound, this by experiments in electricity, and in the senior year by experiments in light and heat. A number of improvements, of an important nature, are in contemplation for this department, and will likely be carried out during the present year. The department is supplied with a workshop containing bench and full set of tools, used in keeping the apparatus in condition and in constructing various articles of woodwork for experimental purposes. The laboratory work for next year will be quite complete and systematized.

We were next shown through the department of Natural History, which is under the charge of Prof. Wm. A. Buckhout, A. M. The study of natural history, to us at least, is a highly interesting one, and we regret that we were obliged, owing to the lateness of the hour, to make a hasty inspection of the rooms. The collection of specimens, both dry and alcoholic, is not extensive, but good, and sufficient for ordinary purposes in illustrating the important features of animal structure.

The other departments we desired to visit but want of time prevented. They are, however, in capable hands, and in good working condition. The library is a large, spacious apartment and well stocked with standard publications. The volumes are in a good state of preservation and admirably arranged for the convenience of the student. Charles F. Reeves, B. S., professor of modern languages, officiates as librarian.

What promises to develop into an important and useful branch of instruction is the establishment of a department of

MECHANICAL ARTS. Last fall the executive committee of trustees appointed a committee to present a plan for the organization of courses in mechanical art work, location, fitting and equipment of shop and make provision for instruction. The committee reported in favor of what is known as the Russian system—embracing courses in wood working, molding, forging, vice work for iron and machine tool work. The report was accepted by the trustees at the January meeting, and the committee instructed to push forward the work. The shop for wood working is nearly completed, and will be ready for use at the beginning of the spring term. The committee also recommended the employment of J. H. McCormick, M. E., a graduate of the Ohio State University, as instructor in mechanical art. Although quite young, he is thoroughly acquainted with mechanical laws, and in every way qualified to take charge of this department.

As mentioned above, the wood-working branch of the new system only is ready to be put into operation, but other courses will follow as rapidly as provision can be made for their introduction. The system does not contemplate the construction of arti-

cles for outside use, but purely for the instruction of the student in the principles of construction, of the operation of tools and practice in the production of true forms and sizes. This course in construction and practice is an important preparation for those intending to take a course in mechanical engineering.

In a newspaper article of this description many points must necessarily be overlooked, hence we have not entered into details, but have given a brief outline of the actual working condition of the institution, in those departments visited, and the improvements and new features in progress. Enough has been said, however, to establish the conviction, in the minds of all, both friends and foes, that the State College is in a decidedly healthy condition. Certain it is that its enemies will find little consolation in perusing these lines, unless, indeed, it should have the effect to subdue their antagonism and cause them to pursue a less despicable course towards an institution in which they should feel a strong pride rather than seek to reflect discredit upon it. The action of the Legislature in regard to the college was largely due to the underhand work of certain Chester and Lancaster county members, prompted through purely jealous motives, and not because the existing state of affairs warranted any such attack.

A great State like the Keystone, second in the union in point of wealth and population, should be able to boast of one of the finest colleges in the world, and if the people of Centre and adjoining counties would take a deeper interest in its welfare, and endeavor, by all honorable means, to increase its usefulness and patronage, the Pennsylvania State College, with its efficient officers, very able faculty, and excellent location, will occupy, at no distant day, a conspicuous position among America's leading colleges.

## Death of Col. W. W. Brown.

## BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

This community was considerably shocked on Saturday morning, notwithstanding the announcement was hourly expected, to learn of the death of Col. W. W. Brown, which occurred at half-past 10 o'clock on Friday night, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Joshua Mitchell, in Milesburg. Deceased had but recently arrived in this vicinity from his late home in Jewell City, Kansas, on a visit to his relatives and friends, with the hope of improving his physical condition. Shortly after he reached here he began to fail rapidly, and all efforts of his medical attendants to keep the black-robed messenger from the door proved unavailing. There is a difference of opinion concerning the nature of his disease. His system was greatly deranged, and during the past year or two he had been a sufferer from dyspepsia, which is generally regarded as the principal cause of his death. His family were notified of his serious illness, and when it became evident that he could not live beyond a few days his wife was summoned to his bedside; but ere her arrival death had claimed its victim.

William W. Brown was born near Centre Furnace, in May, 1824, and was, at the time of death, in his 57th year. His father was a "grubber"—took contracts for clearing tracts of wild land, and as soon as he became old enough to be of any service, young Brown assisted his father in this work. In his young days he was very studious, and early developed a disposition to fit himself for college. He continued in the employ of his father until he became of age, at which time, in company with Dr. Blair, of Unionville, and A. V. Larimer, Esq., now of Council Bluffs, Ia., started on foot for the Meadville Manual Labor College, where he graduated, and shortly afterwards became a local preacher. He married his first wife in Meadville. In 1848 he married Miss Bathsheba Brisbin, daughter of Ezra D. Brisbin, of Boalsburg, now deceased, and located in Lewistown, where he studied law. From Lewistown he removed to Bellefonte, and in 1853 was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Centre county. In 1854 he entered journalism, purchasing, with M. P. Crosthwaite, the Centre Democrat, and the organ of the Democracy, and edited by Col. Jas. F. Weaver. The paper was then made the organ of the Know-Nothing party. He was a prominent candidate for Congress, in 1858, but yielded his claim to Judge James T. Hale. In 1859 Col. Brown was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket. In 1860, or thereabouts, he was commissioned as aid to the Governor, giving him his title of Colonel. In the summer of '61 he placed a substitute in his office of Treasurer, organized a company of volunteers, and left for the scene of hostilities. The company afterwards became Co. H, 56th Reg't, Penn'a Volunteers. His regiment was also

abandoned, all the employees, including the apprentice, entering the company.

On his return from the war he resumed his practice of the law, until 1869, when he established the Bellefonte Republican, with A. B. Hutchison as partner, and in 1870 took into the firm R. B. Barger, of the Bellefonte National, which latter was consolidated with the Republican. Mr. Hutchison retired, and the publication continued under the management of R. B. Barger & Co. In 1872 the paper was bought out by a company, and in February, '73, Brown's Bellefonte Republican appeared, as an independent Republican paper, which was continued until July, 1874, when it went out of existence. He started the Industrial Advocate, the organ of the Junior Sons of '76, in June of '75, which lived until Nov. 3, 1875. In the spring of 1876 he disposed of what property he had and moved to the West, locating in Lincoln Centre, Kansas, where he again hung out his sign as attorney-at-law. From Lincoln Centre he removed to Jewell City, where he established the Jewell City Republican, and was engaged in the publication of this journal when death put an end to his checkered career. His chances of receiving an appointment under the present administration were flattering—in fact, it is said that notification of such an appointment having been made was forwarded to him but a few days before his death.

It seems hard that one, who had waged an uncertain battle with life through so many long years should, when fortune was about to smile upon him, be forced to succumb to the will of his Creator, and be cut off from all that was dear to him. And yet, we must abide by the precept that "God doeth all things well."

## The State College.

Through the kindness of General Beaver we had the pleasure of visiting the State College Wednesday, and of inspecting the interior of that huge pile of stone. Although there is nothing particularly attractive about a twelve-mile drive in a rain, sleet and snow storm, yet we did not find the trip tedious, nor, indeed, without its enjoyable features. Then, too, the college officials, from President Shortlidge down, have such a pleasing way of entertaining visitors that one is disposed to forget any inconvenience encountered on the way.

The college closed Wednesday for the spring vacation, commencing again on Tuesday, April 8th. There was nothing special in the line of exercises attending the closing. A business meeting was held by the faculty to examine reports, discuss contemplated changes and improvements and to transact other business of a miscellaneous nature. At the close of the meeting Gen. Beaver delivered a brief address to the students in the chapel. His remarks were of an instructive nature, and contained much sound advice. President Shortlidge also addressed a few practical words to the students before their dismissal.

While at the college we had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. C. Alfred Smith, professor of chemistry, I. Thornton Osmond, professor of physics, Whitman H. Jordan, professor of agriculture, and others, to all of whom we are under many obligations for information concerning the various departments which forms the subject of an article in this issue.

## Knight Templar Demonstration.

The members of Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., are making preparations for a public installation of the officers elected to serve for the next templar year. The installation will take place in the asylum of the commandery, on the evening of April 19th. We understand that a limited number of invitations will be issued to friends of the Sir Knights.

—If you want to hear a marvelous story told in such a serious way as to carry conviction to the listener's mind, just step into Weaver's cigar store at about mail time any morning. There you will hear as marvelous yarns as were ever spun by any jolly tar to beguile the tedium of the lonely night watch. One good thing about this entertainment is that it is harmless. Wagner says you needn't believe them unless you want to; but if you desire proof he can always furnish it in twenty minutes, or he is willing to forfeit a month's labor, and that is as funny as any part of it. The idea of either he or "Dr. Tanner" working for a whole month in case they should fail to prove that there is a girl on cheapside with a mouth so large that they can see her smile when her back is turned.

—It is reported that Barnum's circus will entertain the people of Clinton county and vicinity at Lock Haven about the first of May. They say it is a big thing.

—Another edition of "squalliferous" weather yesterday, and ulsters and buckskin mittens were not uncomfortable.

## The County Superintendent of Public Schools.

We hear of a number of candidates for this office for the coming year, and with these a very general expression that the western side of the county is entitled to this office for a season.

Among the names of candidates suggested is that of Mr. John Mason Duncan, a young man of most excellent attainments and thorough fitness. He has been thoroughly trained, has made education a special calling, and with his ambition to excel in this we cannot doubt that the county would be fortunate in securing his services. He has taught in our borough and still retains his residence here. With those who know him intimately he stands very high as a scholar and as a man of exemplary character.

## Buried Treasure.

The administrators of the estate of one Jacob Smeltzer, near Greencastle, made an interesting discovery in settling up the affairs. The will leaves to each of his three sons a farm, and to each of his three daughters the sum of \$1000 is left. In addition to this part of the estate was left three pots of gold and silver coin which had been buried under the hearth in the kitchen. The exact amount cannot be exactly determined, but is supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000. No one ever suspected that such a treasure was buried there, as the old man had never mentioned it to any one. The deceased carried a tumor weighing sixty pounds on his right leg for the last thirty years of his life.

## Meteorological.

Abstract of the Pennsylvania State College meteorological record for March:

Lowest temperature, March 1st and 2d, 17° above zero.  
Average temperature, 33°.  
Highest barometer, March 15th, 29.22.  
Lowest barometer, March 15, 28.18.  
Average barometer, 28.74.  
Clear days, 3.  
Stormy days, 15.  
Rain and snow for month, measured as rain, 3 inches.

—George Peters, a former resident of this county, who has lived in Kansas for the last thirteen years, and who lost his wife about a year ago, has returned to Centre county and is making his home with his brother, John C. Peters, of Dick's Run. He thinks Centre county is a healthier place to live in than Kansas. He is a stalwart Republican. May he be blessed with length of days in which to assist in defeating the rebel Democracy.

—There is in Schuylkill county a school board composed of six Williams, and of this number but two can write their names. So says the Harrisburg Telegraph. It seems to us it would be a good plan for the State Superintendent to make a tour of the State once in a while and take an account of stock. Evidently there are too many blacksmiths occupying positions on school boards.

—An exchange says: "God created woman for a sphere." Yes, and an important feature of her sphere is a back ache. —Clearfield Times. The Times is right, but the exchange alluded to takes a mighty limited view of it. Our opinion is that He created woman for two spheres. Ain't she found on both hemi-spheres? Hope this won't be considered too sphere on 'em.

—At last justice has been meted out to Harry English, the notorious outlaw, who was convicted of forgery at the January term of court in Elk county. On Wednesday of last week he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Allegheny, and to pay a fine of \$500.

## MARRIED.

KNOX—GOEHEN—On Thursday, March 31st, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Hamill, Mr. Alexander Boyd Knox, of Cherokee, Iowa, to Miss Lizzie B. Goheen, of Boalsburg, Pa.  
COXEY—SHOPE—On the 23d of March, 1881, at the Evangelical Parsonage, in Milesburg, by the Rev. J. J. Lehr, Mr. John T. Coxe, of Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa., to Miss Rebecca J. Shope, of Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.

## The Markets.

ESQUELONTE, April 5, 1881.  
Wheat, No. 1.....\$1 00  
" " " ".....90  
Rye per bushel.....80  
Corn, cob, new.....45  
Corn, shelled, old.....45  
Oats new.....35  
Cloverseed.....25  
Flour, retail, per barrel.....\$ 5 00  
Flour, wholesale.....5 00  
HAY AND STRAW.  
Hay, choice timothy, per ton.....\$16 00  
Hay, mixed, per ton.....14 00  
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton.....10 00  
Short straw per ton.....8 00  
Cayuga, ground, per ton.....7 40  
Nova Scotia ground, per ton.....9 00

## Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.  
Apples, dried, per pound.....10  
Cherries, dried, per pound.....10  
Beans per quart.....8  
Fresh butter per pound.....25  
Chickens per pound.....5  
Cheese per pound.....20  
Country hams per pound.....15  
Hams, sugar cured.....14  
Racon.....7  
Lard per pound, per pound, sealed.....20  
Eggs per dozen.....20  
Potatoes per bushel.....50  
Dried beef.....25  
Wilson's pressed beef per pound.....25  
Canned tomatoes per can.....14  
Lemons per dozen.....5  
Dried sweet corn per pound.....5  
Small Onions per quart.....5